CHARLES W. HAWES, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him.
March 21, 1861.

WILLIAM BOGART, A RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and with full practical working Drawings, itch shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of angement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of e appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements may wish to make. office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON. OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. sar Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Gorn, Bacon, Timber, &c.
REFER TO

R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. ohn Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. w. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

GEO. ALDERMAN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES WILMINGTON, N. C. e at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage

country friends. T. H. McKOY & CO., ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. ice over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of rincess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860 .- 158 & 29

STOKLEY & OLDHAM, DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ban and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d, 1859

WALKER MEARES, PRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, ir Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, ireth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. k of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner and Second Streets.

Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

C. POLVOGT PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar-

UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortnt of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short WILLIAM J. PRICE,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. licits the patronage of his country friends, and all othngaged in the Turpentine business. office opposite No. 47, North Water street.

OMMISSION MERCHANT, ers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the

EDWIN A. KEITH,

of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale lis Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per New York for 10 cents per bale.

SMITH & McLAURIN. OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO

enn Dawson, Esq., Mayor. L.P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C. 6-tf

THOMAS W. WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C. Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. tember 20, 1860—4-1y EDWARD McPHERSON.

OMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. DO WILMINGTON, N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN.

PECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-1y

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in aints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Ty, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

NTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H.-MCRARY & CO., OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Etreet, Wilmington, N. C. H. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. G. Lash. "" " " Salem, do.

G. Lash, "Salem, do. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. MOOT,

MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

JRE WHITE LEAD;

Snow White Zinc; ili, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole-ail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

LMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACRINE SHOP, ONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C.
HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; Machinery made and put up; old Machinery over all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectu supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill

warranted to be as represented. Orders rerpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

ED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C., ATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where there are prepared to manufacture, at the short-

April 18, 1861.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. > CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1861. \ NO. 42.

# Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1861.

Original Attachment. John T. Gregory,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John T. Gregory the defendant in this attachment is not an inhabitant of this State, so that ordinary process can be served upon him. It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilminstern or the court of the cou made in the Wilmington Journal, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John T. Gregory to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3rd Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him and the land levied upon in said attachment will be condemned to answer plaintiff's debt. J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in

Clinton, the 3rd Monday in May, 1861.

J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k. [pr. adr. \$5.76] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1861. William Gregory, Administrator of Henry J. Gregory, deceased, vs. Elijah J. Gregory, Marshall Gregory and oth-

I Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Gregory, Marshall Gregory, Elijah J. Gregory, John T. Gregory and Francis Gregory, defendants in this cause, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in some public journal of this State for six weeks, notifying the parties above named to appear, answer, plead or demur to the said petition, or judgement pro confesso will be taken as to them and the decree granted, and according to said order this publication is made.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, a office, in Cliston, the 3d Monday in May, A. D. 1861.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk. June 6, 1861-41-6tw.

[pr. adr. \$5.75.]

## Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. L. A. POWELL.

J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860-46-1y\* HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS. Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860

# Rewards.

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst., his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, small head, quick speken, inclines forward when walking, about 4 ) ears old.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.
CHARLES McCLAMMY. Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., April 18, 1861.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 20th Feb. inst., a "BLACK FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of rather light frame, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over her body, and particularly about her face; the second back rib, on the state of the second back rib, on the second back rib. right side has been broken, which has left a small lump.— I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning her to the above plantation, or to me in Town, and an additional reward of FITY DOLLARS for evidence sufficient any one having stolen her. HENRY N Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—144-dlt-27-wtf. HENRY NUTT.

\$10 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will

be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.

PLOUGH FACTORY. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different shapes of ploughing that may be required. These MISSION MERCHANT,

will made of steel of fron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These ferent changes of ploughing that may be required. These contents will give his personal attention to the sale content will give his personal attention to t

County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C. Jan. 24th, 1861. PAINTS AND OILS. 10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish!; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; " Yellow Ochre: 5 " Linseed Oil; 5 " Lard Oil;

2 " Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For a W. H. LIPPITT, wholesale and retail, by Druggist & Chemist. NEW WATER WHEEL.\_GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head

of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of quently all loss of power from such escape of water is

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, ing all that it requires for the performance of any amount

of labor. As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleas-As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in the water in warrant, and caucht the deal of cotton yarn specified in the affidavit, to be seized and retained until an investigation can be had before the courts of the Confederate States.

SEC. 5. Every steam boat or rail road car, which shall be used with the consent of the owner or person having the same in charge, for the purpose of violating this Act, shall be so construed as to prohibit the exportation of Cotton to Mexico, through its

State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Coun-Any person wishing to purchase wheels, individual, country or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of hi wheel:— This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

Water with comparison of HARDY HERRING.

JOHN BARDEN.

TAN H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON.

R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

March 28th, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Second Organia

# For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect sense. barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location possesses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding HARNESS HORSE for sale. CHAS H. HARRIS.

March 16.

FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers.

TEMPLE & BRO., or to the subscribers. Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborkood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Hanwhich is ready for inspection and payment. All those who owe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest ash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advan-

ces made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OF-FICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's

any person except myself, or order. March 19th, 1861 163-1t-30-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL. MARY S. McCALEB, Proprietress. OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience

An Act to prohibit the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States and to punish persons offending therein:

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of June next, and during the existence of the blockade of any of the ports of the Confederate States of America, by the Govern-ment of the United States, it shall not be lawful for any per-

rate States to prevent all violations of this act.

SEC. 2. If any person shall violate, or attempt to violate

information.

prohibit the exportation of Cotton to Mexico, through its coterminus frontier.

Congress, C. S. A., May 21, 1861.
I, J. J. Hooper, Secretary of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Act "To prohibit the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States, and to punish persons offending therein," which passed Congress, and was ap-

MORE ARRESTS BY THE MILITARY IN BALTIMORE County.—We have information from the neighborhood of Cockeysville, says the Baltimore Sun of May 31st, that three arrests were made in that vicinity on Monday night last. The names of the parties arrested are Geo. Worthington, Harrison Scott and Alfred Matthews. It appears that their several residences were visited at a late hour on Wednesday night, and they were taken and carried to York, Pennsylvania, where they are confined. The charge against them is said to have been a participation in the burning of the bridges on the line of the Northern Central Railway and the destruction of the telegraph line between Cockeysville and the Pennsylvania line. The whole of the arrests were made by a squad of Pennsylvania volunteer troops. George H. Williams left the city yesterday alternoon as counsel for Mr. Worthington. These arrests have created a most intense excitement at Cockeysville and the County.—We have information from the neighborhood

## General Notices.

LOST OR MISLAID. THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno.
F. Moore for \$46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for \$48 68, with a credit of \$2 59, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not recollected.

Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to OWYN FENNELL.

liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.

Her table will at all times be found amply provided with

o her guest in her power.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicitMARY S. McCALEB.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS, TAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VA TAVING PREPARED HIMSELE TO MEET THE rious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, we merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.

Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to.

[Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf]

son to export any raw cotton or cotton yarn from the Confederate States of America, except through the seaports of the said Confederate States; and it shall be the duty of all the Marshals and the revenue officers of the said Confederate States of

order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore coffered to the public.

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is given by the case of water is a second dollars. Or else imprisoned in comparison of the case of water is a second dollars. upon trial by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Any person informing as to a violation or attempt to violate the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to one half of the proceeds of the article forfeited by reason of his SEC. 4. Any Justice of the Peace on information under oath from any person, of a violation or attempt to violate this act, may issue his warrant, and cause the cotton or cotton yarn specified in the affidavit, to be seized and retained until an investigation can be had before the courts of the Confederate States.

proved on the 21st day of May, 1861.

J. J. HOOPER, Secretary.

Anderson maintained a well regulated fire on the enemy the moment they began to throw up their batteries, and prepare fort Moultrie against him, he could have made their progress very slow and exceedingly laborious, and have marked it at every step with blood. His command over the ground was very marked and decided, but he had, it is to be supposed no authority to defond himself in the only way. to be supposed, no authority to defend himself in the only way in which it could be done. "The late"—that fatal phrase —was the echo to every order which came from the seat of Government at Washington. Meantime, the Scuth Caroli-nians, worked at their batteries, and were soon able to obtain cover on the soft sandy plains on which they were planting their guns and mortars. They practised their men at the guns, stacked shot and shell, and furnished their magazines, and drilled their raw levies with impunity within 1400 yards of the fort. We all know what impunity is worth in offensive demonstrations. It is a powerful agent sometimes in creating enthusiasm. Every day more voluneers flocked to the various companies, or created sociations of armed men, and the heterogeneous and motley mass began to assume some resemblance to an army, however irregular At the present moment Charleston is like a volunteer tailer, are at work trying experiments in uni-forms, and sending in their animated models for inspec-tion. There is an endless variety—often of ugliness in dress and equipment and nomenclature among these companies. The head dress is generally, however, a smart cap like the French kepi; the tunic is of dif-ferent cuts, colors, facings, and materials.—green with gray and yellow, gray with orange and black and white, blue with white and yellow facings, roan, brown, burnt sienna and olive,—jackets. frocks, tunics, blouses, cloth, linen, tweed, flannel. The officers are generally in blue frocks and brass buttons, with red sashes, the rank being indicaare like those in use in the Russian army. men seem tolerably well kept and in good order. Many, however, still shoulder "White Bess"—the old smooth-bore musket with unbrowned barrel. The following is an official return, which I am enabled to present to you through the courtesy of the authorities, showing the actual number of

men under arms yesterday, in and around Charleston:

Morris Island.—17th Regiment, 700 men; 1st Regiment 950 men; 2d Regiment, 975 men; total. 2,625 men. Sullivan's Island.—5th Regiment, 1,075 men; detachment of 8th Regiment, 250 men; detachment of 6th Regiment, 20 men; cavalry and others, 225 men; total, 1,750. Stone and other points, 750 men; Charleston, 1,500 men

 Morris Island
 2 625

 Sullivan's Island
 1,750

 Stone and other Points
 750

will soon be made portions of the regular army of the Confederate States, which is in course of formation. There are, I believe, only 55,000 registered voters in South Carolina. The number of men furnished by them is a fair indication of the zeal for the cause which animates the population. The physique of the troops is undeniably go Now and then undersized, weakly men may be met but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file exceeding the average stature of Europeans.

that white men cannot thrive in their State. In limb, figure, height, weight, they are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their features are very regular and pronounced. They are, indeed, as unlike the ideal Americans of our caricaturists and our stage as is the "mulor" of the Porte St. Martin to the English gentleman. Some of this superiority is due to the fact that the bulk of the white population here are in all but name aristocrats, or rather oligarchs. The State is but a gigantic Sparts, in which the helotry are marked by an individual of superior and rate from the market and agricultural is very small and very insignificant. The masters enjoy every advantage which can conduce to the French pates and Madeira, another provides his comrades with unlimited Champagne, most grateful on the arid sand-hills; a third, with a more soldierly view to their permanent rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the men of his "Guards" a complete equipment of Enfield rifles. How long the zeal and resources of these gentlemen will lest if may not be easy to say. At present they would

From the London Times of May 14th.

MRI. H. RUSSELL'S LECTTERS FEOM AMERICA.

Charleston after the Fail of Sunter—The Carelina
Jor Anderson's Defence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21.—I find some consolation for the disappointment of not arriving in time to witness the stack upon Fort Sunter in describing the condition of the work son after Major Anderson surredered it. Already I have upon my table a pamphilet entitled "The Battle of Port Funter and First Victory of the Southern Troops."

As a ware upon my table a pamphilet entitled "The Battle of Port Funter and First Victory of the Southern Troops."

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which is enough to demonstrate that the fire of the gans en barbette would have been destructive. The columbiad is a kind of Dahlgren—that is, a piece of ordnance very thick in the breech, and lightened off gradually from the tranvious to the muzzle. The platforms were rather light, but the carriages were solid and well made, and the elevating screws or litches of the gurs were in good order. The mortars are of various calibres and descriptions, mostly 8-inch and 10-inch; and it is said there were 17 of them in position and working against the fort, & that 35 guns were from time to time divested against it. Shot, and shall appeared time to time directed against it. Shot and shell appeared to be abundant enough. The works are all small detached batteries, wish sandbag merlons and open at the gorge, and they extend for four miles along the shore of the island.— The camps are pitched most irregularly between the sandbills—tents of all shapes and sizes, in the fashion called higgledy-piggledy, here and there in knots and groups, in the way that would drive an Indian quartermaster general mad. Bones of beef and mutton, champagne and wine bottles, obstructed the approaches, which were of a nature to afflict Dr. Sutherland and Sir John M'Neill most bitterly, and to suggest the reflection that the army which so utterly neglected sanitary regulations, could not long exist as south as the sun gained full power. They say, however, the men are not sickly and that these sandhills are the most healthy spots about Charleston. The men were occupied as soldier generally are when they have nothing to do—lounging or lying on the straw and plank carpets, smoking reading, sleeping. The owners of the tents give them various names, of which "The Lions' Den," "The Tigers' Lair," "The Eagle's Nest," "Mars Delight," are fair specimens, and these are done in black on the white calico. In one of which we visited, the hospitable inmates were busily engaged in brewing claret cup, and Bordeaux, lemons, sugar, ice, and Champagne, and salads were in abundance, and at the end of the tent was a bar, where anything else in reason could be had for and brass buttons, with red sashes, the rank being indicated by gold lace parallelograms on the shoulder straps, which the batteries the great object of attraction was a gun made that lived, an officer in the navy of a free Government. ton & Co., of Liverpool, which was only put in battery the day before the fire opened, and the effect of which on the masonry is said to have been very powerful. It is a 12-pounder—the same which was tried last year, I think—and bears a brass plate with the inscription: "Presented to South Carolina by one of her citizens." It is remarkable

enough that the vessel which carried it lay in the midst of the United States war vessels at the mouth of the harbor. Having satisfied our curiosity as well as time and a sand storm permitted, we got into a row boat and proceded to Sumter. At a distance the fort bears some resemblance to Fort Paul at Sebastopol. It is a truncated pentagon, with three faces armed—that which is towards Morris Island bethree faces armed—that which is towards Morris Island being considered safe from attack, as the work was only intended to resist an approach from the sea. It is said to have cost altogether more than £200,000 sterling. The walls are of solid brick and concrete masonry; built close to the edge of the water, 60 feet high, and from eight to twelve feet in thickness, and carry three tiers of guns on the north, east and west exterior sides. Its weakest point is on the south side, where the masonry is not protected by any facel for the work is designed for a few terms. flank fire to sweep the wharf. The work is designed for an armament of 140 pieces of ordnances of all cribres. Two tiers are under bomb-proof casemates, and the third tier is en barbette; the lower tier is intended for 42-pounder Paix han guns; the second tier for eight and ten-inch columbiads, for throwing solid or hollow shot, and the upper tier for mortars and guns. But only 75 are now mounted. Eleven Paixhan guns are among that number, nine of the commanding Fort Moultrie. Some of the Columbiads are not mounted. Four of the 32-pounder barbette guns are on mixet carriages and others have a sweet of 180 degrees. pivot carriages, and others have a sweep of 180 degrees .zine contains several hundred barrels of gunpowder, and a supply of shot, powder, and shells. The garrison was am ply supplied with water from artificial wells. The war gar rison of the fort ought to be at least 600 men, but only 79 were within its walls, with the laborers—109, all told—at

The walls of the fort are dented on all sides by shot marks, but in no instance was any approach made to a breach, and the greatest damage, at one of the angles on the south face, did not extend more than two feet into the masorry, which is of very fine brick. The parapet is, of course, damaged, but the casemate embrasures are uninjured. On landing at the wharf we perceived that the granite copings had suffered more than the brick work, and that the stone had split up and splintered where it was struck. The ingenuity of the defenders was evident even here. They had no morter with which to fasten up the stone slabs they had adapted as binds to the windows of the upprotec ed south side, but Maj. Anderson, or his subordinate, Capt. Foster, had closed the slabs in with lead, which he procured from some water piping, and had rendered them proof against escalade. which he was prepared also to resent against escalade, which he was prepared also to resent by extensive mines laid under the wharf and landing-place, to be fired by friction tubes and lines laid inside the work. He had also prepared a number of shells for masters enjoy every advantage which can conduce to the physical excellence of a people, and to the cultivation of the graces and accomplishments of life, even though they are rather disposed to neglect purely intellectual enjoyments and tastes. Many of those who serve in the ranks are men worth from £5,000 to £10,000 a year—at least, so I are men worth from £5,000 to £10,000 a year—at least, so I am told—and men were pointed out to me who were said to be worth far more. One private feeds his company on the work is described by masses of the burnt barracks and officers' quarters along the worth far more. One private feeds his company on the south side. A number of men were engaged in digging up the mines at the wharf, and others were busied in completing the ruin of the tottering walls, which were still so pleting the ruin of the tottering walls, which were still so hot that it was necessary to keep a hose of water playing on part of the brickwork. To an uninitiated eye it would seem as if the fort was untenable, but, in reality, in spite of the destruction done to it, a stout garrison, properly supplied, would have been in no danger from anything, except the explosion of the magazine of which the couper door was will last, it may not be easy to say. At present they would prove formidable to any enemy, except a regular army on the plain and in the open field; but they are not provided with field artillery or with adequate cavalry, and they are not accustomed to act in concert and in large bodies. is gentlemen of the State, who is acting as aide-de-camp to Governor Pickens Passing through the dense crowd which alkings smoking, and reading newspapers, fills to Governor Pickens Passing through the dense crowd which taking, smoking, and reading newspapers, fills the Governor Pickens Passing through the dense crowd which taking, smoking, and reading newspapers, fills the Governor Pickens Passing through the dense crowd which taking, smoking, and reading newspapers, fills the Hagne about it which I cannot explain or account for satisfactorily. The headquarters are in a large, sing through satisfactorily. The headquarters are in a large, sing through the dense crowd to the Hagne about it which I cannot explain or account for satisfactorily. The headquarters are in a large, sing through the dense crowd to the Hagne about it which I cannot explain or account for satisfactorily. The headquarters are in a large, sing through the dense crowd to the deskes occupied by officers in unitorm, writing despendent of the things are the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to and from the help, part of which was cut off by central the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to a streem, so as to form room for the departments of the Horse of Guards of South Carolina. Into one of these we turned, and specified the part of the departments of the Horse of t of the burning of the quarters and the intense heat, there was no reason for a properly handled and sufficient force to surrender the place. It is needless to say Major Anderson had neither one nor the other. He was in all respects most misshell and hot shot, kept relays to all his casemates, and put out fires as they arose from red-hot shot or shell, he must, I have no earthly doubt, have driven the troops off Morris Island, burnt out Fort Moultrie, and silenced the enemy's fire. His loss might have been considerable, that of the Confedera es must have been very great. As it was, not a life was lost by actual fire on either side. A week hence and it will be impossible for a fleet to do anything, except cover the descent of an army here, and they must lie off, at the least, four miles from the nearest available beach.

I 1,050
Rockingham, 12,363
Rowan. 12,329
Rutherford, 12,398
Sampson, 12,311
Stanly. 6,348
Stokes, 8,490
Stokes, 8,490
Tyrrel, 4,452
Union, 9,258
Wake, 21,123

Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases, and especially for

Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in ad Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIECUMSTANCES, be admitted.

From the Charleston Courier. PRIVATE ADVICES FROM THE NORTH .- A gentleman who left New York city a week ago last Tuesday, and passing through Baltimore, Washington and Richmond. arrived at his home in the upper part of this State with-out detention, writes thus to a friend in this city:

"When I arrived by the evening's train at Washing ton, I found Old Abe waiting at the depot. He expected his wife by that train. She had been on a visit o her hopeful son Bob. I was standing close by Lincoln when he asked a friend if his wife had 'arriv.'-Friend answered 'no.' 'Well,' says Abe, 'I think I can get along a day or two longer without her.' I thought the old fellow looked careworn, and did not hold his head as high as he did when I saw him at the inau-

" From all that I saw North, notwithstanding I witnessed great military preparations, and heard nothing but curses bandied about against the 'rebels," (such phrases as 'we will subjugate them,' 'we will wipe them out, 'rebels,' 'traitors,' 'we will hang Jeff. Davis in three weeks,' 'we have all the money, the navy, the strength', &c.,) I am fully satisfied of the inherent weakness of our enemies. Our cause never looked brighter than today. The Northern people are completely ignorant about our resources and designs. Their newspapers inflate them.

"Gen. Butler got well drunk in Baltimore while there. He acted so arbitrarily that if he had remained a day or two longer there would have been an attack nade on his troops by the people."

The friend who favors us with the above also communicates the following extract from a letter received by him from a highly responsible source in New York. The date is May 20:

"There is a strong undercurrent of opposition to the war in this city, which will make itself felt the moment an opportunity occurs. The Republicans know this, and therefore strive to crush out opposition the moment it appears. Charles O'Connor and many other intrepid Democrats are closely watched, because they have refused to contribute to the war fund or make speeches at Union meetings. Some day you will hear from these men, but the time is not quite yet."

DEATH OF A U. S. OFFICER .- Com. Mayo, of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Anne Arundel county, Md., on the 18th ult. The deceased was an officer of the American Navy for over half a century, and served his country and defended its flag faithfully throughout that long period of time. The unhappy condition of the country deeply affected him, and probably hastened his death. The following letter to the President tendering his resignation, shows the views he entertained of the national troubles, and the measures resorted to by the Government to uphold its authority:

GRESHAM, SOUTH RIVER, A. A. County, Md., May 1, 1861. To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States-Sir: I hereby most respectfully tender you my resignation of the office of Captain in

the United States Navy. For more than a half century it has been the pride of my life to hold office under the Government of the United States. For twenty-five years I have been engaged in active service, and have never seen my flag dishonored or the American arms disgraced by defeat. It was the hope of my old age that I might die, as I

This hope has been taken from me. In adopting the policy of coercion, you have denied to millions of freemen the rights of the Constitution.-In its stead you have placed the will of a sectional party and now demand submission in the name of an armed force. As one of the oldest soldiers in America, I protest-in the name of humanity-against this "war against brethren." I cannot fight against the Constitution while pretending to fight for it. You will therefore, oblige me by accepting my resignation.

Most respectfully, ISAAC MAYO, Captain United States Navy.

COMMON SCHOOLS. OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, May 8, 1861. The following distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1861, among the several Counties of the State is ordered by the Board—a tabular statement whereof is annexed. The amount due the several Counties will be paid at the Treasury Department to the person entitled to receive the

same, upon a compliance with the provisions of the law upon the subject. The Board have thought proper, in view of the deranged condition of pecuniary affairs, to make distribution of only one half of the amount usually distributed at this season. shares from the Counties from which they were respective y formed. Jackson County will receive 30 per centum of the amount allotted to Macon County, and the balance of

its share from that allotted to Haywood.

JOHN W. ELLIS, GRAHAM DAVES, Secretary to the Board. COUNTIES. FED. POPULATION.
Alamance, 10,166

Alexander,..... 5,003

### THE NEWS. MONDAY, JUNE 10TH.

We see reports said to be by telegraph from Washing ton. We confess that we doubt them very much.-We give some items for what they may be worth. It is said that so many of Lincoln's three months volunteers have refused to enlist for the war, that a new levy has been found necessary and determined

It is further reported in Washington that General Beauregard is preparing to attack Alexandria. This is their report. Beauregard keeps his own council. It is said that Seward has remarked that he expected

sharp work at Harper's Ferry in a short time. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12TH. A despatch to the Savannah Morning News of the 7th, announces the safe arrival at Georgetown, of the harbors of the State.

privateer Savannah, reported as having been taken by the Minnesota. In her encounter with the Pig's Point Batterv. the Harriet Lane confesses to having received several shots, of which one went entirely through her. She

hauled off because she could not help herself.

Every body is pleased to find, in connection with the recent collision at Bethel Church, which, so far, is the most important affair of the war, that our first North Carolina Regiment had an honorable place in the give a good account of themselves.

We trust to receive fuller and more official details in time for our paper. Whenever received they shall be immediately laid before the public.

It would appear that the affair at Philippi has been considerably exaggerated, so far as the number engaged on either side is concerned. It is pretty certain the Lincoln troops captured some considerable amount of arms and ammunition. Our Confederate force was not probably over four hundred men, if it was even that large, nor does the Federal force appear to have been much over a thousand. The true stand was made by the riflemen from Randolph, who scatbrought down their man at every crack of the rifle. General Scott says that he means to occupy the cities of Richmond, Va., and Memphis, Tennessee, by the

It is said that the Confederate Commissioners have pur. but directly to the point. Beauregard is bound to make

under English colors.

sion majority will probably reach 60,000. Col. Bartlett, formerly Lieut. Bartlett, the father of Mrs. Oviedo, the heroine of the "diamond wedding." in New York, got appointed to the command of a Naval Brigade, and the Naval Brigade got ordered to Virginia, but somehow it seems to have melted down and disappeared something like Signor Oviedo's greatness did. Poor Bartlett, he is a very small

partlett. Very much hen-pecked at that. We see down here the Moore's Creek Rifles, under the command of Captain Hawes. The Company numprepared to do service.

last than will be found in our columns this momentous contest. to that time. If anything further comes it will be made

vide for the time when Volunteers shall receive pay for

h may not look large to those holding or looking nk and pay " attached to some high office. But to a good many of our soldiers, this sum may be my power will be extended to you all.

(Signed)

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

There seems to be some laws on the subject, but certainly we have yet to hear of the first man who has received a dollar of pay from the State. This should be

AN ACT, FOR THE TIME WHEN VOLUNTEERS SHALL REhat in all cases in which any company ve been tendered to the Gover eers shall receive, from and after they red and accepted by the Governor, rations, both the officers and d by volunteers after they received into the service of the nd that hereafter the expenses incurred in organiand received into service shall be refunded, whethcounties, corporations, or individuals. Propower to draw upon the Treasury for the sum nec-

rst regiment of North Carolina Volunteers Va., on Monday last. As it will no doubt ing to our readers to know what Companies composed the first regiment, we append the following list, which we think is nearly, if not quite, correct:

Colonel, D. H. Hill—
1. Orange Light Infantry, Capt. Ashe,
2. Warrenton Guards, Capt. Wade,
3. Hornel's Nest Rilles, Capt. Williams,

7. Charlotte Greys, Capt. Ross, 8. Thomasville Kifles, Capt. Miller.

We learn that the two Companies from Fayetteville fill the above blanks. Captain Kenan's Company, we learn, is at Norfolk. Capt. Ellis' Company is here.-Both were at first in the first regiment.

The Onslow Greys, a company raised in Stump strict. Onslow County, arrived here last even-

Chair. We learn that the appropriation \$20,000 made and among them certainly some who would report all by a called Court in March last was approved of, and they knew. We happened this morning to put our hand an additional subscription of \$25,000 was made for the on the following paragraph, and insert it here. The State volunteers have been tendered to the Governor, support of the volunteers and their families of New young man Mixer, to whom reference is made, was a and registered in the Adjutant General's office. We Hanover.

umor having been circulated in this city on Monday to the effect that a large body of Black Republican troops had invaded this State at a point below Wilmington, Mr. Kitrell in the Convention, moved a resolution of inquiry, soliciting information from the Governor as to the truth of the report. Governor Ellis that him promptly responded to the resolution in the following communication, from which we are gratified to learn that our coast is in such a state of defence as to defy the whole power of the U. S. Navy:

To the Honorable, the President and Members of the Convention: GENTLEMEN :- In compliance with the annexed resolution of your honorable body, I have to state that the rumor referred to is wholly without foundation in

I furthermore beg leave to assure the Convention, that I am in a situation to obtain reliable intelligence from every part of the State, as soon as any one else can obtain it, and will not delay to advise them of the approach of danger.

I take this occasion to say further, that if our batteries are properly served, a fact of which I could entertain no doubt, the power of the United States Navy is

Respectfully submitted. JOHN W. ELLIS. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh June 10th, 1861.

We copy the above from the Raleigh Register, and we endorse it in the main. Our leading harbors are defended. Of that few doubt. That the men at our batteries will serve them properly, we have no doubt. But now it is not our harbors of which people talk,

or in regard to which rumors are put afloat. It is our coast generally. Will Governor Ellis or any other genpicture. We felt assured that when they did come tleman be so kind as to state where there is a battery cate the fact that some decided movements are immiin contact with the enemy, they would be certain to either in position, or as light artillery, between Cape nent, and will probably be heard from within this week Lookout and Confederate Point, or between Oak Island and the next. and Little River, if we except Fort Macon.

> We have already stated that no landing has been made or attempted to be made, as yet upon our coast. But let us repeat the question we propounded on Mon-

It is no use in being too reticent about this matter.-North every day, we may rest assured that Lincoln knows our position to a T. We might as well know it ourselves. Is there a cannon between Fort Macon and tered themselves around on the mountain side, and Confederate Point? Is there an artillery company?— Is there a regiment?

WE PUBLISH THE SUBJOINED PROCLAMATION, Which has been issued by General Beauregard. It is modest, chased two Steamers in Europe, which will soon sail his mark before the difficulty is over. His appeal to the people of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William, is Tennessee has gone largely for secession. The seces- open and manly, and he who can resist it might be more or less than a man:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF ALEXANDRIA, ) Camp Pickens, June 5th, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION. TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THE COUNTIES OF LOUDON,

FAIRFAX AND PRINCE WILLIAM. A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded soil. Abraham Lincoln regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts if not on their band their war-cry is "BEAUTY and BOOTY." All that is dear to man-your honour, and that of your wives and RECEIVED MOTHING further from the bat- daughters, your fortunes and your lives, are involved in

In the name, therefore, of the constituted authorities the telegraphic head. We take it for of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of conficial report had not been received at Rich-stitutional liberty and self-government, for which we st eleven o'clock this forenoon, as we rea are contending—in behalf of civilization and humanity r reporter to send all the details received up itself, I, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my Proclamation and invite and enjoin you, by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your Revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and ing provision for the payment of Volun- sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the stanato the service of the State, and accepted dard of your State and country, and by every means in enor. The act is entitled "An Act to pro- your power, compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigi-Now there are a good many poor men down at the lant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to the would like to know this. The eleven dollars enable you to give the earliest authentic information at these Headquarters, or to the officers under my com-

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in

(Signed) Brig. Gen'l Comd'g. Official, Thomas Jordan, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

It is difficult to obtain any definite news from o. If the Executive has not the authority, the North. We are indebted to E. Kidder, Esq., who then the Convention ought to give it. The authority has got back from there for a copy of the New York and the desire to use it promptly, ought to be vested Herald of the 4th, and also a Washington City Star of somewhere, and exercised at once. The following is the the same date. From an examination of their columns we are forced to the conclusion that they are more than half scared. More especially do they exhibit this in their references to the positions and tendencies of foreign | Virginia. Before he got there was confusion and governments with reference to our existing difficulties. There is evidently a feeling of uneasiness. An idea with a sense of assurance, with an evidence of purpose. seems to be gaining ground that the great maritime When he feels that all is ready he will give the word, powers of Western Europe must have cotton, and that and not an hour sooner. they will have it; and it is equally evident that they must have naval stores and tobacco. Now, all this, stripped of the mere verbiage with which diplomacy surrounds itself, means that England and France are pretty certain, before the year is much older, to find or make an occasion for having a finger in this quarrel, of the Confederate States of America. It gives us resolution of that body. The following is his note and that their efforts will not be against us nor for the for, of the amount they expended, and that North. With them it will be a mere question of interest. as it will be with us. Much as we desire to to have 2. Do it further enacted. That the Governor shall all the aid that can be honorably obtained, we question to carry out the provisions of this act.

Be disputher enacted. That this act shall be in of the Southern people, would consent to receive it at Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the cost of any entangling alliances, or at the sacrifice of one iota of perfect national independence. It might, and no doubt would, tend to an early solution of this the cost of any entangling alliances, or at the sacrifice of the cone freeze that in open session very ittie many entangling alliances, or at the sacrifice of the sound in the case of any entangling alliances, or at the sacrifice of the sound in the case of any entangling alli

battery is located. The encampment of the different bodies of troops laid down. If this be a genuine affair, how was it obtained? Not fairly, that is certain. The heir route to join the 3d regiment State Troops. same course seems to have been pursued or permitted at They are all able-bodied men. The following are the Harper's Ferry. We have no doubt in the world that officers: M. L. F. Redd, Captain; W. T. Ennett, 1st
Lieutenant; L. Moore, 2d Lieutenant; E. Porter, 3d
Lieutenant; J. M. Piner, Ensign; E. Williams, O. S.

Harper's Ferry. We have no doubt in the work that the ordinance adopting the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States has passed unantended by the work of the confederate States has passed unantended by the confederate States has passed unant The Company consists of 81 men, rank and file.

New Hanover County Court commenced its June term here on Monday last, Jas. T. Miller, Esq., in the term here on Monday last, Jas

THE COAST DEFENCES OF NORTH CAROLINA .- A have been unwilling to father some of the lies put out

"A CORRECTION.—Mr. Geo. E. Mixer, of Tewsbury, who recently arrived at this port from Wilmington, N. C., whence he escaped from the rebel military service, denies the truth of the report attributed to him by the Manchester Mirror, that himself and six other young men from Massachusetts were impressed into the Southern military service at that were impressed into the Southern military service at that place; and also the statement that everybody in the State, except women and children, was compelled to do military duty. Mr. Mixer, voluntarily joined a military company last winter, not anticipating any active service, but the company which he joined having volunteered he was obliged to desert in order to avoid fighting against his country."

Resign Journal.

We evidently cannot expect to enjoy any immunity from attack, either from our own obscurity or from the ignorance of our situation on the part of the enemy .-They know all about how we are situated a good deal better than our own authorities do. Our only true safety lies in our being prepared to repel any invasion. We repeat the question which we propounded yesterday-Are we prepared? and we repeat here that this is not a question which concerns only the people on the sea not sufficient to effect an entrance into any one of the coast. It is a question in which the whole State is interested. By means of the Cape Fear River access would be obtained to the Arsenal at Fayetteville. By means of the three Railroads centreing here, an enemy would be placed in connection not simply with all the more important points in our own State, but with the whole railroad system of the South. We do not desire to occupy the position of grumblers, but really these considerations impress themselves upon our minds forcibly, and we think it is our duty to call attention to them. Their importance must form our justification.

All the accounts we can find from the North, indi-

There can be little doubt that the people of Maryland and Missouri are with the South in feeling, al though chained down for the present. The Marylanders really sympathise with the Virginians at Harper's Ferday. Suppose there had been an attempt? What ry, and supply them with provisions. An advance of the Confederate troops from either Harper's Ferry or Point of Rocks, especially if accompanied by a victo-We would not put anything in our columns that would ry, would be almost certain to rouse Maryland almost to give information to the enemy; but, with men going off a man; and of this the Lincolnites are aware. Some movements are on foot. It is said that President Lincoln will demand of his Congress, when it meets in called session on the 4th of July, the small sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars to begin with .-This for coercing the South. He will ask as much more from the regular session. That is pleasant, especially as the revenue from customs will not probably get up to thirty millions, or possibly not much over

> CREDIT TO WHOM IT IS DUE .- We take pleasure in acknowledging our frequent obligations to the Wilmington Daily Journal, Petersburg Express and Richmond Dispatch, for the telegraphic intelligence published in their columns These papers furnish us the latest news, and are indispensa ble not only to the public, but also to the press, in the in

We take the above from the North Carolina Presbyterian. published at Fayetteville, and, adopting its caption, wish to give credit also where it is due. This notice from the Presbyterian is almost the only recognition we have had from presses which take our news items, many of them telegraphic, and all carefully collated editorially, without the slightest acknowledgment. The is not correct we will be on the safe side if we are prehave always been obtained from the best sources from stir people up. If within fourteen days at the farthest which we could obtain them. Now, our dispatches from Virginia, may absolutely be said to be "by authority." If there be any errors, they are certainly unintentional fact that we cannot always obtain dispatches from auat all. This is not our fault. Perhaps it may not even be a misfortune either to us or to our readers.

YESTERDAY MORNING, not long after midnight, S. R. Bunting and W. T. J. Vann, Esqs., started down to the Sound to find out the truth about the rumored landing of troops. They returned about ten o'clock, having learned that a large steamer had been seen off the coast and had manœuvred rather strangely. We take it that she was either a war vessel or at least a vessel chartered out here on blockading service.

As Messrs. Bunting and Vann were progressing on their nocturnal tour of observation, they turned a corner in the road and found a man with a gun and bayonet, and after him another, and another, and challenged and interchanged names not a second too soon. They were mutually bunting for the Lincolnite gentlemen.-Daily Journal, 11th inst.

THE INFLUENCE of a head was never more fully exhibited than in the case of President Davis going to even doubt. Since he has been there everything moves

Adoption of the Confederate Constitution by the Convention of North Carolina.

We copy from the State Journal the following editorial relative to the proceedings in the North Carolina State Convention, on the adoption of the Constitution great pleasure to see that the Constitution has been adopted unanimously, and that we are at this time one of the Confederate States in the very strictest sense:

A glance at the proceedings of the Convention will show

early a day as possible, and with as little unnecessary expenditure of life and treasure as possible. We all want to go to work once more, and we expect to do that more efficiently and on a truer and better basis than we had when we depended for our axe-helves and wooden buckets upon the North.

Are there spies at the South? Are there spies in the camp at Manassas Junction? We ask these questions because in the N. Y. Herald of the 4th, already referred to, we find what purports to be a complete plan of the Confederate positions at Manassas Junction. Each

Babe, now or at any therefore any is it, but only on condition that it be referred to the people for ratification.

While we write, Thursday evening, the late "watch and wait" party, whom we will hereafter call laggards, with some few honorable exceptions, are amusing themselves, at the country's expense, with offering nonsensical amendments to the ordinance, in order to kill it or stave off a vote. The gentlemen who led off in opposition to the adoption of the ordinance are Messrs. Graham, Dick, Speed, Manning and Rayner. Those who spoke in favor of its immediate adoption are, Messrs. Badger, Ruffin and Venable.

We suppose there will be no effort made on the part of the old "watch and waits" to shirk the responsibility incurred by their partizan opposition to this measure, and for the time and money wasted in unavailing debate. We will only say here that we do not know of a selitary old line democrat, original secessionist or "precipitator" who was only say here that we do not know of a solitary old line democrat, original secessionist or "precipitator" who was not as ready on the first day of the session as he was on Thursday night, to vote for the immediate and final adoption of the ordinance. Why then were fourteen days consumed in debating it? To Hon. George E. Badger and Judge Ruffin, the people are much indebted for the magnanimity with which they abandoned the "watch and waits," and for the ability and zeal which they manifested in favor of the

The Raleigh Standard learns that 193 companies of clerk here, we believe, and upon the whole, he seems to doubt not 100 more will soon be ready to report.

We do not wish to be alarmists. That we have avoided Neither do we wish to claim for the town of Wilmington any peculiar protection. But there is this fact :the Town of Wilmington with her great navigable river, the Cape Fear, with her three Railroads, connecting her with almost all parts of the State, with her large population, being double that of any town in the State, with her assessed value equal to any other four towns in North Carolina, is, as a State matter and as a Confederate matter, an important point; -so important that even European journals, the London Times in the number, have referred to our position as one to be attacked by the Federal Government and defended by the Confederate authorities. These things are so. We have tried to investigate this matter, and others, having more authority, from position at least, have done so, and they agree with us. Wilmington now, so far as North Carolina is concerned, occupies, at least proxinately, a position like that occupied in Virginia by Norfolk, or by Charleston, in South Carolina. We say, of course, proximately. We have endeavored to urge this upon our authorities.

Now, some parties who have, or think they have, certain amount of authority or influence seem inclined to sneer at all the representations of the kind coming from Wilmington, as an evidence of the fact that we down here are "scared." Well, perhaps so.

Let us see. Yesterday afternoon and during last night, reports reached here from the sound about steamers off our coast landing men. Well, every man who had a gun turned right-out, and every man who had not, tried to get one. That did not look like either cowards or people who were "scared."

Much praise is due to the Militia company on Ma-

sonboro' Sound, who, under the command of Lieut. Hewlett, turned out within two hours, although scattered over a space of seven miles. They rallied as one man and that man was ready to stand up for his State. We have endeavored, as far as we possibly could to find out the truth about the rumors afloat. We think that without being false, they were to, say the least premature. We say this to assure the public. We assert most positively, that, so far as we know, or can find out, no hostile landing has been made, or attempted to be made

as yet upon our coast. But let us take the thing fairly into consideration .-Suppose the alarm last night had been founded upon fact. Suppose transports had been off our coast. Suppose they had landed troops, and all these are supposable cases. We ask this question-Are we ready to oppose them? Just look at the thing. Are we ready? We will not answer that question. We are content to propose it for the consideration of those who are able. or ought to be able to give a satisfactory answer. We may be invaded at any moment. That question must depend upon the action of our adversaries. It remains with us however, to be ready. If we are not, somebody will be to blame, and we will not be that somebody.

We say distinctly, knowing why we say so, that our coast, South of Cape Lookout, ought to be protected efficiently within the next ten days. How we obtain the knowledge upon which we predicate our opinions is another matter. We think it correct. Certainly, if it Journal is the only paper in North Carolina that re- pared. But in our prior remarks we wish it understood gularly takes telegraphic dispatches, and our dispatches | that we do not make them as moves in a mere game to we are unprepared it will be by a mere accident that olina regiment of volunteers were engaged in the battle. we will not have to regret it.

What then do we propose? That is a natural and a and unavoidable. We refer to this matter now from the fair question. We propose that at least two regiments should be rendezvouzed, at points on the Sound or elsethorized sources, and therefore are at times without any where on our coast, not more than an hour and a half's time apart from each other, nor more than an hour from head quarters at Wilmington. To each of these regiments there ought to be attached at least three six pounder brass field pieces with the necessary horses and men. The arrangements about videttes and all that sort of thing are purely military. Them we leave to professional gentlemen, who are more than competent. For the present, and we should be happy if it were for a perminancy, Col. Tew is in command of our coast defences. Public opinion says that this is a good appointment, by the Washington Government. She landed no troops and, for once at least, we endorse public opinion. But and bore off. It is more than probable that she is sent it is more than probable that Col. Tew will have to leave us in a few days, before he has had a chance to get warm in his seat-to have studied the topography of our coast, or to have provided for its defence.

General Holmes was ordered here, as Inspector Gene. ral Whiting had been previously. They were both orstill two more with similar lethal weapons, and they heard | dered off, probably to more important fields of operathe ominous click of a gun lock. The parties mutually tion, and Col. Tew will, no doubt, follow them to Virginia. General Holmes requested suggestions from those better acquainted with the topography of the country than himself. We make these suggestions, if not in direct answer to his request, certainly in accordance with the spirit that prompted it.

> Daily Journal, 10th inst. CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.-We are indebted to Rufus H. Page, Esq., Secretary of State, for a printed copy of the Return of the Census of North Carolina according to the returns taken last Summer, 1860, by the Deputy Marshals. The white population is stated to be at the time, 631,489—free colored 30,097; slaves 331.081 : Total 992.667.

The table has been furnished to the President of the Convention by Secretary Page in compliance with a accompanying the table.

Convention, I have the honor to transmit herewith a table of the population of North Carolina as taken from the returns of the last census. It is proper for me to say that this table was not made out by me from returns of the several counties of the State filed in my office by the U. S. Marshal. In none of these are the additions made, so as to present the aggregates of the several species of population—and it would be, therefore, a work of much time and labor to make such a table from those returns. The one I now send, I am assured, was obtained at the Census Office in Washing-assured, was obtained at the Census Office in Washing-more than all others that should now be well along in organizing the Staff Departments and Regiments Corps', &c.,

The Raleigh State Journal says that Jacob Fox. 1st Lieutenant of the Nash company of the 2d Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, died at his residence in Nash county on Tuesday, the 28th ult. Mr. Fox served his country in the Mexican war, and has always proved himself to be a true patriot and good man.

A CAPITAL MOVE .- Move the Capital from Raleigh. No copy right applied for.

SUPREME COURT.—This body assembled in this City on Monday last, Chief Justice Pearson and Messrs. Battle and Manly, Associate Judges, present.

The following young gentlemen have been licensed to

Elias Hurley, Montgomery County.
Will. J. Doughtie, Gates County.
Madison R. Grigaby, Mississippi.
Jas. D. McIver, Moore County. Calvin Koonce, Jones County.

At Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 25th ult., about 500 tr threw down their arms on the call of the roll, when were required to enlist for threey ears or disband.

Raleigh Standard

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL

RICHMOND, June 6, 1861. President Davis has appointed Ex-Gov. Wise a Brig-

adier General. Gov. Wise is raising a Legion. In the meantime he proceeds to Western Virginia, to rouse the latent pa-

Chief Justice Taney's opinion in Merryman's case asserts that Lincoln's usurpation is a clear violation of the Constitution, in suspending the habeas corpus act. The returns from the Western Virginia Counties.

foot up 31,000 majority for the secession ordinance. IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR\_TWO BATTLES ALREADY FOUGHT\_CONFEDER-ATE TROOPS VICTORIOUS IN BOTH ENGAGE-MENTS.

> THE BATTLE AT PHILLIPA! RICHMOND, June 6th, 1861.

The Cincinnatti reports of the fight at Philippa are talse. The correct statement is that our troops were attacked on Monday last at day-break, by about three thousand federal troops, and were thrown into confusion, [not expecting an attack.] Our troops retreated to a hill, where they made a stand, and repulsed the enemy three times, whose loss is believed to be about seventy. Less than one thousand Confederate troops were en-

The enemy had artillery manned by regulars from Carlisle barracks, Pa.

The Federal forces gave up the pursuit and retreated, Our loss was six killed-amongst them was Capt. A. T. Richards, of the Bath Cavalry, Quartermaster Sims, formerly a clerk in the Danville Depot at Richmond and a young man named Daugerfield, from Bath.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas died at Chicago on [Phillippa is a post village, the capital of Barbour County, Virginia, on Tygart's Valley River, about 210

miles Northwest of Richmond .- JOURNAL.] RICHMOND, VA., June 9th, 1861. The City Council yesterday purchased the Mansion of Lewis D. Crenshaw. It cost about fifty thousand dollars. It is intended for the use of the President. Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, arrived last night.

THE BATTLE AT BETHEL CHURCH! RICHMOND, VA., June 11th, 1861.

Received Wilmington, 5 P. M. There was an engagement yesterday at Bethel Church, etween New Port News and Yorktown. Twelve hundred Confederate troops, under Col. J. B. Magruder, entrenched on the high grounds around the

Church, were assailed by three thousand of the enemy.

whom they repulsed three times with heavy loss on the enemy's side. Our loss was trifling. The Confederate troops engaged in the battle, were the first North Carolina Regiment, the Hampton (Va.)

battalion, and one company of Richmond Howitzers. The enemy retreated towards Newport News, leaving about one hundred dead bodies on the road.

The following is in reply to a message we sent to our eporter yesterday evening after printing the above : RICHMOND, VA., June 11th, 1861.

Received Wilmington, 8:45 P. M.

The official report has not yet been received. One report says that three hundred of the enemy were killed, and one of their Colonels-name unknown. Our loss is stated to be five killed. The battle lasted sever-

The enemy had several pieces of artiilery. Our troops had but six cannon.

The Northern soldiers fired very badly. Our force was probably 2,000.

COL. OF NEW YORK ZOUAVES KILLED. RICHMOND, Va., June 12, 1861. Received Wilmington, 12:18 P. M. Col. George Duryea, the former commander of the New York 7th Regiment, was killed at the Bethel Church engagement. He was in command of 1200 New York Zonaves. He was rallying his men, who

vere running in all directions, when he was killed. [It was reported here this morning, that our troops were in possession of Newport News. Our correspondent says that the report is erroneous, so far as is known in Richmond.-JOURNAL.]

RICHMOND, Va., June 12th, 1861. Received Wilmington, 2:30 P. M. Three prisoners taken at the Bethel Church engagement, say that Gen. Buttler personally commanded the federal forces, who were from 4,500 to 5,000 strong,-One bundred and fifty of the enemy were killed. Only

a small part were engaged in the fight. Col. David W. Wardrop of the United States Army was killed. I have seen his sword with his name on it

Only six hundred of our forces were engaged. One of the killed on our side, was named Henry L. Wyatt, of the 1st N. C. Regiment, formerly of Richmond .-[Qr. Richmond county-Eds.] Charles Williams of Council Roger's Company First N. C. Regiment, was severely wounded.

> For the Journal. WILMINGTON, June 10th, 1861.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

RALEIGH. June 1st, 1861.

Sir:—In obedience to the annexed Resolution of the Convention, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Artillery and Engineers has been suffered to languish if not discount for want of a head.

assured, was obtained at the Census Office in Washington, and though unofficial, I have every reason to believe it to be correct. It is all the statistics of the census of North Carolina that I have or can obtain.

Very Respectfully,

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Secretary of State.

Hon. Weldon N. Edwards,
President of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State, be directed to procure and furnish to this Convention, a copy of the census statistics of North Carolina, as taken under the Government of the United States, in the year 1861.

The Releigh State Lowered ears that Looph For 1st.

In the Weldon of the Consultation and Inspector General—an office more than all others that should now be well along in organizing the Staff Departments and Regiments Corps', &c., and instructing them in their several duties? Confusion reigns triumphant in some places, where order would be found far more economical, if not efficient.

But to return to the Corps of Artillery and Engineers:
Who has been placed at the head of this important branch of the military service? Report says that the officer designed to take charge of the Arsenal has been made Colonel law was enacted for him and that place. An office of "Superintendent" or "Commandant of the Arsenal," with the rank of Colonel, was specially enacted; and yet it is thought wise and proper to place the corps of Artillery in charge of a "Bureau Officer." Had there been any necessity for this, there would have been some reason for it, but none in the world existed.

An officer in every way competent could probably have

but none in the world existed.

An officer in every way competent could probably have been had, no doubt, who would have taken charge of all the artillery, ordnance and ordnance stores, raised the artillery troops, had the guns, carriages and material collected, and properly distributed to the troops. Before this time there should have been six or eight companies of heavy artillery under instruction, and at least two batteries of light artillery well under way.

The public on the sea-coast that must suffer from the landing of an enemy, has a right to complain of this neglect, and if we should be invaded within thirty days "some body" will not only have a heavy responsibility upon their shoulders but "somebody will be hurt."

It is really discouraging to see this "right arm" so neglected and to hear those in authority say they do not think it will "amount to much," when on them rests the responsibility of making it amount to a great deal—to every thing.

The coast cannot be defended without artillery, that is certain.

It is believed that the caissons belonging to the fire six

ertain.

It is believed that the caissons belonging to the fine six

zens, but "patience has ceased to be a virtue" on this sub.

ject, and "silence a crime."

There is no design to censure Gov. Ellis, or the Chief of Artillery. The former is doing much that should rest upon others; nor do we blame Col. Bradford for not creating an Artillery. He is assigned to other duties, it is understood; but there is fault, the public believe, somewhere.

It was thought important at on: time to have an Engineer officer in charge of the seacoast fortifications, hence the uniting of the Artillery and Engineers, but where is the Chief Engineer? We would like to know down here on the CAPE PEAR.

From the Charleston Courtes

From the Charleston Courier. AN ADVENTURE.—Mr. MONTAGUE AMIEL, One of our pilots, left this city on Thursday, the 30th May, in the hooner Louisa, for the purpose of wrecking the B. bark Coronet, at the Hunting Islands. On Monday, June 3d, after procuring a load of wrecked Cotton, and June 3d, after procuring a local Mr. Amiel saw a Spanish bark off St. Helena. Supposing from her course that she was bound for Charleston, he stood towards her with the hope of boarding her and getting her in, as with the nope of boarding vissels in sight. After reach. ing her, he found her to be Sp. bark Nueva Teresa Ba. bana from a port in Cuba, for Charleston. Remained on board the bark as pilot, in company with Antonio Sanchez, a Spaniard, (one of the crew of the  $L_{0ui_{3\Omega}}$ ) who was to act as interpreter.

When nearing the bar, found a large vessel standing in for us, which was soon made out to be a steam frigate She fired several guns, when the Spanish bark stood She fired several guils, which the Spanish bark stood towards her, and the latter was boarded about mid-day by a boat containing some ten men, armed with revolvers by a boat containing some . They proceeded to examine the bark's papers, searched her forecastle, hold, cabin, and indeed all parts of her; appeared to be anxious to get hold of something, and perhaps they suspected, from the movements of the bark that there was a Charleston pilot on board, but as the Captain kept his own secrets

they discovered nothing.

While on board the bark they related terrible stories about the sufferings here, price of provisions, &c. As a specimen they said flour was worth \$50 per barrel a specimen they said from the source of the similar Northern falsehoods. They afterwards required the Spanish Captain to go on board the frigate, and there closely catechised him. They inquired of him the port he intended to go to, and they were informed to New York, when he was directed how to steer, and instructed not to dare to alter the direction of his vessel or she would be seized.

After quitting this bar the bark kept as close the land as was prudent, and when off Bull's Island, about 4 P. M. Monday, the tops of the trees only being visible, Mr. Amiel concluded to leave her, the Captain hav ng kindly consented to let him have one of his boats. The latter had been hanging at the stern for some weeks. and consequently leaked dreadfully, but being anxious to get out of the difficulty, Mr. Amiel, accompanied by Sanchez, took to the boat. They stood in for the land but were until two o'clock Tuesday morning before they reached it, when they succeeded in getting ashore on the Raccoon Keys. The boat took in water so fast that while one rowed the other was compelled to bail out the water, and at one period it was thought the yawl would ounder. They were much exhausted when they got to the land, and tried to sleep, but the "mosquitos" were too much even for a seaboard Carolinian, and in the morning they discovered several snakes not far from

where they tried to rest. The boat having become tighter by being in the water they reached Bull's Island on Tuesday, where they were very kindly treated by Mr. Wm. Whilden and others. and through the kindness of the former and Mr. J. Torrent, they were enabled to get to this city on Friday

AN ACT To authorize the County Court and Corporate Towns and Cities to lay taxes for Police purposes,
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North-Care ina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State, a majority of the justices being present, and the Mayor and Commissioners of incorporated towns & cities shall have power to make appropriations of money, and levy taxes upon all subjects of taxation now taxed for raising, equipping and paying any police force which they may deem necessary for the protection of the citizens or property of the county, town or city, and for the further purpose of rendering aid and support to the indigent familes of persons engaged in the military service of the State, and for these purposes the said Courts, towns or cities shall have power to borrow money upon the faith and credit of the county, town or city for which certificates shall be issued and signed on behalf of the Counties by the Chairman and countersigned by the clerk of the Court, and on behalf of the towns and cities by the presiding officer of the board of commissioners and countersegned by the secretary of said board.

SECTION 2. That said courts, towns and cities shall appoint agents to receive and disburse said funds, and hall take from them bonds payable to the State with approved security conditioned for the faithful perfornance of their duties and accounting for and paying over said funds to the proper persons, and the said courts, towns or city authorities shall direct to what bject the money shall be applied.

SEC. 3. That the taxes by this act authorized, may be levied at any term on the part of the authorities any town or city and on the part of the counties at any term of the court, and five justices of the peace shall have power to call a special term at any time, for the purpose of taking this subject under consideration: Provided, That no business other than that contemplated by this act shall be transacted at such special term. SEC. 4. That said court and corporate authorities shall have power to direct when and in what manner the lists of said taxes shall be made out, and the time and manner of collecting the same.

SEC. 5. That the sheriff or town collector and sureities shall be liable upon their official bonds faithfully collecting and paying over the taxes by this

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 11th day of May, A. D., 1861. WM. T. DORTCH, S. H. HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

Seaboard Regiments. The following is the ordinance passed by the Convention on Friday last, raising seven regiments of troops for the defence of the seaboard :

AN ORDINANCE, To provide for the defence of the Seaboard Counties

Be it ordained, That the Governor of the State be structed to raise by voluntary enlistment for twelve month from the county of Brunswick and the counties lying on an east of the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Seaboard an Roanoke Railroads, one regiment of Cavalry, two regiments of Rifles and four regiments of Infantry for the defence of the Seaboard counties of the State: That said regiments shall be organized with as little delay as possible; that they shall be officered, armed and equipped, and shall receive the same pay as is provided in the act of the General ceive the same pay as is provided in the act of the General Assembly passed at its late session, entitled "an act to provide for the public defence," and said regsments shall considered a part of, and not an addition to the voluntation of the considered a part of, and not an addition to the voluntation of the grant of the General Assembly: Provided, the Governor be permitted to retain the volunteers now stationed at the value of the grant of the governor of

ous points on the coast, or ordered there, as a portion the proposed regements. THE PERIODS OF SECESSION OF THE CONFEDERATE UTA States that have gone out of the old Union, sece in the following order:

State.	Date of Secession.	Convention
South Carolina	Date of Secession. Dec. 20, 1860	94 10
Mississippi	Jan. 9, 1861	61 to
Alabama	Jan. 9, 1861	62 to
FIORIDS	Jan. 11, 1001	203 10
Georgia	Jan. 19, 1001	113 10
Louisiana	Jan. 19, 1861 Jan. 26, 1861 Feb. 1, 1861	166 to
AUAGO	Feb. 1, 1001	
Arkansas	May 6, 1861	nnanimous
North Carolina	May 6, 1861	
Tennessee	May 20, 1861	
	92	1861.

\*To ratify by a vote of the people May 23, 1861.
†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate.

• House, 46 to 21, to be referred to the people for rational controls. The Date of the Ratification of the Confederate States C.

	es by the following vote:	Vot
NEWSTERN THE T	A 1846-117	Conve
labama	March 13, 1861	96
eorgia,	March 16, 1861	101
resideshhit.	Batch oo, 1001	nnau
AUTO COLUMN	ua va prin o, root	. 170
lorida,	May 6 1861	nnanin
rkansas,	April 22, 1861	nnanin

Not DRAD HEADS.—Our contemporaries are formed that all the official "notices" which have said peared in this paper and to which " papers of the Stale

pounder battery, originally ordered for the Wilmington Horse Artillery are yet in Richmond!

There are guns scattered in different parts of the State and no one cares for them. Two caissons that have been living near the Railroad depot for four or five years were gathered up by a citizen a few weeks ago and sent to a machine shop here to be put in order at his own expense.

Harness for the same battery was secured from rubbish in the same rail road warehouse. When we are so much in need of material of war just now there should be somebody to do the duty of "ordnance officer," not in name, but in fact.

The writer of this has no more interest in this matter of "coast defence" and seacoast artillery than his fellow citi-

by Rev. J. W. Tucker of the Methodist Church. al of yesterday read and confirmed. isting rules for the government of the Convention. resident announced the following committees ttee to enquire into the expediency of amend-

Constitution so as to restore annual sessions of the al Assembly, and annual election of members:
ars. Osborne, Howard, Battle of Wake, Thornton and on resolution of Mr. Rayner to consider the of the 46th section of the Constitution of the erning the calling of Yeas and Nays in the Gen-

Rayner, Merritt, Berry, Royster and Bicks. llison moved to take up his resolution introduced on lay, concerning the daily hours of sitting of the Con-

tion prevailed and resolution read. notion of Mr. Ellison, 9 (the hour for meeting) was ken out, and 10 inserted.
Gorrell moved to strike out 14 (the hour for recess,) sert 2; also to strike out 3½ (the hour for re-assem-and insert 4. Accepted by Mr. Ellison. ones of Rowan, moved to strike out all

Not agreed to. The question was then put upon the resolution as amenon motion of Mr. Gorrell, and decided in the affirma-Yeas 75-Nays 15. reas to-Mays 15. and nays demanded by Mr. Ellison.

as and hay a change of the second of the sec f twenty-one years are ineligible to a seat in the lower h of the General Assembly, and that those who are the age of twenty-five years, are ineligible to a seat Senate of the said General Assembly.

Need, That the said committee be instructed to pre-

That the Committee on Constitutional amendinstructed to enquire into the expediency of so State Constitution as to reduce the number of thirty-two; and the classification of the same. one-third every two years, so that the entire changed every six years, if the election for the mmons be held bi-annually, or so that one-fourth tied every year, if the election to the House of held annually, so that the entire body shall be ery four years; also to enquire into the expeding the number of the House of Commons to

the permanent constitution, the defences of election of delegates to the Southern all have been disposed of. Laid over one day a resolution, that from and after Saturday onvention take a recess until the 22d of July

speak more than twenty minutes on any

s it shall be sooner convened by proclamation of of Wake, suggested Monday next, instead of which was accepted.

am moved to refer it to a special committee to when the public interest will admit of an adjourneed to add, " and also to enquire into the expediourning to re-assemble at Beaufort."

discussion upon the resolutions and s. Mr. Pettigrew moved that the whole matter be demanded the year and nays. ion did not prevail. Yeas 51-nays 53.

on of Mr. Craige, the Convention went into secret After some time spent in secret session the doors

ed business of vesterday, being the ordinance e permanent Constitution of the Confederate

r obtained the floor for the purpose of addressnvention upon the ordinance on to-morrow. r announced Messrs. Craige, Woodfin, Graham, cNeill of Cumberland, as the Committee upon | per resolution of Mr. Hicks. tion of the Governor received in secret session. Rayner, from the committee on finance, to whom was rdinance to create a Board of Claims, reported the Confederate States. or the same, recommending Messrs. John H. on of Mr. Badger, the Convention at 3 o'clock and nutes, adjourned.

FIFTEENTH DAY. WEDNESDAY, June 5th, 1861.
The President called the Convention to order at 11 o'clock. ayer by Rev. Mr. Smith, the delegate to the Conven-from the county of Macon.

nom the county of Macon.

Ashe presented the credentials of John L. Holmes gate elect from the county of New Hanover, to supply vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cowan. olmes appeared and took his seat. Craige, from the committee, appointed upon the cation of the Governor received in secret session rday, submitted a report thereon, and moved that evention go into secret session for its consideration, motion at the request of Mr. Badger, who yed to take up the ordinance introduced by himself lays ago, providing the manner in which all ordinan-il be authenticated. The motion prevailed, and the

Badger moved to take up the amendments to the order which were presented by himself on yester-Agreed to, and the same were read and adopted. ger then introduced a resolution, instructing the of the Convention to insert these amendments and rules in their proper places among the rules of number the whole, and have 250 copies of the same

the use of the Delegates.

of Mr. Stewart, the resolution introduced by esterday limiting the time that each Delegate the floor on any question, was taken up for

ill moved to lay the same on the table. mfield demanded the yeas and nays. otion prevailed—yeas 60, nays 50.

raige then renewed his motion to go into secret ses consideration of the report of the committee revailed, and the Convention proceeded to sit and the unfinished business of yesterday, viz

ce to adopt the permanent constitution of the e states, was taken up. The pending proposithat of Mr. Graham to postpone the subject until addressed the Convention at length upon the rits of the ordinance, (favoring its immediate

without a reference to the people,) and in reply marks of Messrs. Graham and Battle, of Wake on yesterday.
In arose to address the Convention, but yielded

to Mr. Manning, of Chatham, who spoke in defence nendment of Mr. Dick, to refer to the people, and as his reasons why he should vote for a reference, as the led sense of his constituents that this question submitted to the people at the ballo box, and he olation of their wishes vote against the proreference; and secondly that it would remove is in this State urged against other Southern heir action on this subject. succeeded Mr. Manning, and defended at con-

ength his proposition to refer, but did not, how nto the general merits of the ordinance. ayner moved that the further consideration of the ostponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow. Disagreed 45, nays 45. mer moved that the Convention adjourn. ake, of Richmond, demanded the yeas and nays.

did not prevail-Yeas 50, nays 54. then obtained the floor, spoke against the dment, and in reply to Mr. Dick. the conclusion of Mr. R's remarks, he moved, as there other gentlemen who desired to speak upon this ques-Convention now adjourn in order to afford an opportunity of addressing the Convention on to-

Cunningham demanded the yeas and nays. The moon was lost—Yeas 48, nays 56.
Mr. Satterthwaitd moved that the further consideration the subject be postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow, ad that it be made the special order for that hour. The option prevailed and the Convention adjourned. SIXTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 6th, 1861. The Convention was called to order by the President at rayer by Rev. Mr. Hankel, the Delegate to the Convene county of Catawba.

The Journal of yesterday read and confirmed. BESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED. liggs, a resolution, that this Convention adjourn 

ecessary, by proclamation of the President and in case is death, by five of its Delegates. Referred to the com-Companies in Raleigh and Immediate Vicinity.

In the same, a resolution to repeal the resolution of the session of the General Assembly requiring it to re-astic ble on the 25th inst., and that the Legislature shall meet be on the 25th inst., and that the Legislature shall meet be companied as few days since on this subject. All of Macon, a resolution instructing the companied as few days since on this subject. Mr. Smith, of Macon, a resolution instructing the companied to enquire into the claims of Sheriffs for the period of the election for Delegates to this Convention, and they report an ordinance providing for the payment of claims. Adopted.

Companies in Raleigh and Immediate Vicinity.

I Companies in Raleigh and Immediate Vicinity.

Camp of Instruction, and at the different encampments in the immediate vicinity of this city:

Haywood Rangers, Captain R. G. A. Love.

Jackson Rangers, Captain C. Camp.

Polk County Volunteers, Captain C. Camp.

Madison Light Infantry, Captain John Peak.

Buncombe Sharpe Shooters, Capt. P. H. Thrash.

Henderson Guards, Captain W. M. Shipp.

Jefferson Davis Macon County Guards, Capt. T. M. Angel.

Black Mountain Boys, Captain J. S. McElroy.

a resolution to amend the state Constitution, ng cut the 33d section of the Constitution, and to pro-or the election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by

ple. Referred to a special committee on this sub-

The Hamlin, a resolution to amend the Constitution, so callow soldiers having a legal residence in this State are the for all officers to which the people of the State are lee to vote for. Lies over one day under the rule.

Large numbers of other troops are, we learn, on their Lies over one day under the rule. By Mr. Armfield, a resolution to so amend the Constitution way here.—Raleigh Register. on as to remove restrictions on Clergymen, while exer-sing their pastoral functions, to hold civil office. Past ading and laid over under the rule.

The pending question was upon the motion of Mr. Gorrell to insert eight instead of five.

Mr. Ellison suggested to the mover of the resolution to

Mr. Ellison suggested to the mover of the resolution to modify it, so as to provide for the election by the Convention of two for the State at large and eight to be elected by the people of the several Congressional Districts.

Mr. Osborne was in favor of the proposition to elect two for the State at large, and one for each Congressional District. He said at first he was in favor of the smaller number, (five) but now was inclined to go for the larger, (ten) as circumstances had since caused him to change his views.

Mr. Hicks was in favor of electing ten, but by the Convention.

Mr. Mitchell moved to amend Mr. Gorrell's amendment by making the eight proposed in said amendment to be from the Congressional Districts and two additional for the State at large. The President announced the amendment not in order.

Mr. Spruill agreed with Mr. Osborne. Ten ought to be Mr. Spruil agreed with Mr. Osborne. Ten ought to be elected, but it was immaterial with him by what mode they were appointed. Either way suggested would satisfy him. Ten wise heads in these times of revolution were better than five, and he was certain that none would be sent but

Mr. Green said this State will only be entitled to but one vote in the Provisional Congress and five can do as well as ten. He was in favor also of electing them by the Conven-The people do not desire or expect this election to be placed in their hands. There are thousands of our citizens now out of the State acting in a military capacity, who would not have an opportunity of voting for the delegates; and the men elected would not be a fair exponent of the sentiment of the whole State.

Mr. Gorrell said it would be better to elect eight to cor-

respond with the representation in the late Congress of the United States. As there were no Senators in the Confede State at large it would be better to leave them out.

Mr. Bond said at first he was in favor of the number proposed in the resolution, (five) and still considered that a sufficient number, but as there seemed to be a decided will of the House to elect ten, he would vote for that number,

one from each Congressional District, and two for the State at large, and would also vote for submitting the election to the people. announced the special order, which was the ordinance to ratify the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Graham to post pone the same until the 1st Monday in August. Mr. Headen arose and addressed the Convention. He said he had listened with marked attention to the very able arguments of the Delegate from Wake, Mr. Badger, and the Delegates from Orange and Alamance, Messrs. Graham and Ruffin. He had listened to the remarks of Mr. Graham with a desire not to agree with him on the question of postbut listening to others he had not heard any argument deduced to overthrow those of the Delegate from Orange.—
He had, after deliberate and calm reflection arrived at the art of Alexander, a resolution providing that no conclusion that the position assumed by the gentleman from

Orange was a correct one.

Mr. H. spoke at length in favor of the amendment of Mr Dick, to submit the ordinance of ratification to the people and assigned several reasons why this should be done.

Mr. Rayner stated he had a proviso which he desired to offer at a proper time, that provision should be made for the participation of North Carolina in the first Congress and in the election of the first President.

Mr. Rayner spoke at considerable length upon the question at issue and in reply mainly to the argument of Messrs. Ruffin and Badger, in regard to the admission of other States into the Confederacy under the supervision of the provisional and permanent constitutions of the Confederate lovernment.

Mr. Venerable then addressed the Convention favoring the immediate adoption of the ordinance of ratification.

Mr. V. based his arguments principally upon the position that North Carolina would acquire, in the event of the adop-tion of the permanent Constitution, all the rights and privileges of all the other States, and to sustain his position read rom the provisional Constitution certain clauses, and also the act of Congress providing for the admission of North Carolina into the Confederacy. Pending the remarks of Mr. V., the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The President laid before the Convention a message from the government of the Boycon, its being submitted to a staken up.

AFTRENOON SESSION.

The President laid before the Convention a message from this Excellency, the Goveror, enclosing the articles of War for the government of the army of the Confederate States, in compliance with a resolution of the Convention. Laid on

the table, and ordered to be printed.

The President announced Messrs. Hicks, Sanders, Batchelor, Stewart and Whitford, as the committee on the eligi-bility of members of the Legislature authorized to be raised, Mr. Venable resumed the floor, and concluded his remarks

upon the ordinance to ratify the permanent Constitution of Mr. Smith, of Halifax, spoke in opposition to a postpone- hundred miles East of this place. It is now twice that or the same, recommending messis. John H. ockingham, Jsaac B. Sawyer of Buncombe, and tof Edge, ombe, as members of said Board and Mr. Mebane said having been much indisposed and de-

> the discussion, the former opposing a postponement and reference to the people, and in favor of the immediate passage of the ordinance, and the latter against postponement, and in favor of the amendment of Mr. Dick to refer to the

Mr. Graham withdrew his motion to postpone, and requested Mr. Dick to temporarily withdraw his amendment, to enable him to offer a proviso. The request having been complied with, the proviso, in substance as follows, was offered: That North Carolina shall have an equal participation with

all the other States in the first Congress, and in the election of the first President under the permanent Constitution.

In offering the proviso, Mr. Graham said he had moved to postpone, in order that a difficulty which existed in his mind relative to some of the provisions of the Constitution might be avoided. He believed that good had resulted from the discussion.

Mr. Badger said he was opposed to the proviso. because a ratification which was conditional was no ratification at all, and upon this, referred to the views expressed by Mr. After further discussion between Messrs. Ruffin opposing, and Kittrell favoring, the adoption of the proviso The question was then taken on the proviso, and resulted

yeas 36, nays 79. Mr. Speed, an amendment in substance as follows, but subsequently, after discussion, withdrew it: That North Carolina reserve to herself the right to resume the powers therein delegated whenever the people declared that the in terest of the State required it. Warren, an amendment, which the chair ruled out of order as it was an amendment in the third degree, and Mr.

Dick's amendment taking precedence.

Mr. warren stated that it was the proviso as that incorporated in the secession ordinance of the State of Florida. "Declaring nevertheless, that as the powers conferred through said Constitution on the Confederate Government, emanated from the people of the several States, in their seperate sovereign capacity, said powers may be resumed in the same manner in which they are delegated, whenever they shall be perverted to the injury of the people, each State by her delegates in Convention having the rights to e judge of the occasion that may require such action.

The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Dick. t was decided in the negative—years 38. nays 76.
The yeas and nays being ordered. Those who voted in

he affirmative are, Messre. Allison, Armfield, Battle of Wake, Berry, Bond Calloway, Cannon, Christian, Council, Davidson, Dick, Douthitt, Eller, Ellison, Ferebee, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Dick, Headen, Holden, Jones, of Caldwell, Kittrell, Long, Mann Manning, Merrit, Mitchell, Sanders, Smith, of Johnston Smith, of Macon, Speed, Sprouse, Spruill, of Bertie, Spruill Cerrell, Thomas, of Carteret, Walton, Warren and Wil

Those who voted in the negative are, Mr. President, Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Badger, Barnes, Batchelor, Battle, of Edgecombe, Biggs, Brodnax, Brown. Bunting, Carson, Craige, Cunningham, Darden, Dillard, Durham, Foster, of Ashe, Fuller, Greene, Greenlee, Grimes, Hamlin, Hargrove, Hearne, Hankel, Hicks, Holmes, Houston, of Duplin, Houston, of Union, Howard, Johnston, of Gaston, Johnston, of Mecklenburg, Jones, of Rowan, Landauth, March 1988, der, Leak, of Anson, Leak, of Richmond, McDowell, of Bla-den, McDowell, of Burke, McDowell, of Madison, McNeill, den, McDowell, of Burke, McDowell, of Madison, McNelli, of Cumberland, McNelli, of Harnett, Meares, Mebane, Miller, Moody, Mosely, Myers, Osborne, Penland, Pettigrew, Phifer, Rsyner, Reid, Rhodes, Royster, Ruffin, Satterthwaite, Shaw, Shipp, Smith, of Halifax, Sutherland, Stewart, Strong, Thomas, of Jackson, Thompson, Thornton, Tracy, Turner, Venable, Ward, Washington, Whitford, Williams, Woodfin and Wooten.

Woodfin and Wooten. Mr. Warren then offered his amendment, which was re ected—Yeas 26, nays 88.
The question recurred upon the substitute of the Committee Mr. Craige said he would vote against the substitute, but

or the original. Mr. Ruffin, an amendment referring to the Constitution of the Confederate states, and making it a part of the ordinance. After some discussion, adopted.

nanimously.

Mr. Badger moved that the ordinance be now read its It was then read the third time by its title, and unani mously adopted. otion of Mr. Craige, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Henkel, Delegate from Catawba, for a few days, he naving been called away by sickness in his family.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention at 8 o'clock Companies in Raleigh and Immediate Vicinity.

Black Mountain Boys, Captain J. S. McElroy.
Rutherford Riflemen, Captain H. D. Lee.
Rough and Ready Boys, Captain Will. F. Jones.
Guilford Men, Captain C. C. Cole.
Rocky Mount Light Infantry, Captain G. W. Hammor Kings Mountain Greys, Captain B. F. Briggs.
Conveil Rifles, Captain E. M. Scott.

THE LINCOLN FLEET.—The steam frigate Wabash

Queen Victoria's Proclamation Whereas, we are happily at peace with all the sov-

parties; we therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue our royal proclamation, and we hereby warn all our loving subjects and all persons whatever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in comtempt of this proclamation and of cur high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign in said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations, and more especially by entering the military service of either of the contending parties, as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, sailors or marines, or by serving as officers, sailors or marines on the service of either of the contending parties, or by en- adjudication in the proper cases. gaging to or going to any place beyond the seas, with the intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or by dominion, at home or abroad, others to do so, or by fitting out, arming or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship-of-war or privateer or transport by proceed in exercising the rights of the war, with all the either of the contending parties, or by breaking or endeavoring to break any blockade that has been fully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, soldiers, disof nations in that behalf imposed.

persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and they will in no wise obtain subtraction or embezzlement. any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our displeasure by such misconduct.

VICTORIA. Given at Richmond Park, May 13th, 1861.

it will fall upon his ears as did the inspired voice of livery of the contraband goods. Aaron upon the ears of Pharoah. We extract the following graphic picture of the military spirit of the South:

Sir, believe me, when I say that from the Chesapeake to the banks of the Rio Grande, is heard the martial note of preparation. The laborer is quitting his fields, the professional man his office, the merchant his counting room, and the pioneer of the wilderness is dropping his axe and snatching up his deadly rifle, all to array implements of war. themselves in the ranks of war. Our mountain tops and valleys are pouring forth their hardy sons, while our plains are alive with armed men, eager for the strife of battle. Even the free negro, the unconscious representative of a class whose alleged degradation and uncomplaining wrongs have roused into frenzy all the fierce passions of twenty millions of men in the North, comes forward, voluntarily, and begs the favor of being allowed to fight for the land where he toils for his daily bread.

Our women, the daughters of mothers who moulded bullets and carried them hot in their aprons to their husbands as they stood behind their stockades and re- States. pelled the assaults of the merciless savage, are practicing themselves in the use of fire-arms, and forming voluntary associations to prepare lint and bandages for the wounded-condiments, medicines, and other comforts for the sick and toil-worn soldier!

Sir, I have been in this State forty years. The In- ed to Suffolk in a few days: dian boundary line, when I came to Tennessee was two distance West. It is now I know not where. I have same being read the first time, a motion was made to to its second and third readings, but objection being by Mr. Spruill of Bertie, was placed on the calendar, notion of Mr. Badger, the Convention at 3 c'eleckard.

Messrs. Batchelor and Long, of Randolph than constant.

Tallahassee—from Virginia to Convention at 3 c'eleckard.

Tallahassee—from Virginia to Convention at 3 c'eleckard. stances of social intercourse. I have had the best onportunities to know them intimately, and, I think, understand their character thoroughly. I tell you, in all the soberness of truth, that wherever the invader shall attempt to pass the borders of the States, with hostile intent, he will be met by a living wall of men, with brave hearts and hands armed for the strife of death, more difficult to pass than breastworks frowning with cannons and bristling with bayonets, more numerous than those which crown the ramparts of Burgos. Numbers may overcome and destroy these men, but in my conscience, I declare, that I do not believe that the united strength of the North can compel them to submission. You may says: kill them, but as Cambronne is reported to have replied. in behalf of the old guard, to the demand for surrender

surrender! I repeat that I know this people; I know their impetuosity, their reckless daring. But I know, too, and others who have fought by their side know also, that they can be cool and steady as veterans, when the occasion demands. Accustomed from childhood to the handling of arms, and practiced in their skillful use, it up. The new Irish recruits, our informant is of in August next. in the chase, which frequently involves dangerous encounters with formidable wild beasts, they acquire all the would be glad to desert at a good opportunity. The readiness of attack and defence which marks the veteran best material the North has for fighting purposes is bein war, and far more activity than he possesses. It is lieved to be opposed to the war. not to be denied that the same qualities of soldiership | Our informant says he cannot imagine a greater condistinguish the troops of the Northern States, where they have been trained in similar schools of hardy discipline. But this admission suggests first and foremost, from which point he has come direct to Richmond. the thought, by no means a pleasing one to minds which He says that he believes that literally there are no betare set on peace, that an encounter between such troops, ter soldiers in the world than those at Harper's Ferry, must be proportionately more destructive. But be that and the number of them is very large. They are well as it may, the coolness and deliberation with which our armed, well equipped, in excellent health, and eager for people are preparing for the conflict, may well surprise a collision with the foe. any one, and knowing their temperament, as I do, I may add, their calmness filled some with amazement. They certainly inspire high hopes as to the final result of this unfortunate difference, disastrous as the realization of those hopes must be to any who, with hostile tread, venture to violate the sanctity of our soil.

Dog Against Dog.—In a quarrel between Bennett of the Herald, and Webb of the Courier and Enquirer, all gentlemen and Southrons are of course indifferent, but many readers can enjoy, as a masterpiece of apposite impudence, the following fling from the New York Herald:

"We acquit Major Anderson as fully as language on falsehood and lying, and, by the removal of its founda. tion, falls to the ground; and we are most happy in proclaiming it false and slanderous."

That will do. That is ample and competent enough. The whole charge was a piece of falsehood and lying, and Chevalier Webb is "most happy" in proclaiming it false and slanderous. The Chevalier is all right now, The question now recurred upon the substitute as amended by Mr. Ruffin, and it was adopted. Yeas 75, nays 41.

The question was then put, shall this ordinance as amended, pass to its third reading, and decided in the affirmative deep noted, pass to its third reading, and decided in the affirmative of the people of the transmit the commission of Major-General.

Chevalier Webb is now enits bright and reliable to the first time has now passed. The emergency is bring ing out our resources, showing the stamina of the people of the treasury will be now enits bright and reliable to the first time has now passed. The emergency is bring ing out our resources, showing the stamina of the people of the treasury will be now enits bright and reliable to the first time has now passed. The emergency is bring ing out our resources, showing the stamina of the people of the treasury will be now enits bright and reliable to the first time has now passed. The emergency is bring ing out our resources, showing the stamina of the people of the treasury will be now enits bright and reliable to the treasury will be now enits bright and reliable to the first time has now passed. The emergency is bring ing out our resources, showing the stamina of the people of the treasury will be now enits bright and the first time has now passed. The emergency is bring ing out our resources, showing the stamina of the people of the treasury will be now enits bright and the first time has now passed. conscience is clear, and his shirt collar white and without a stain.

> government of the United States, or some other mundane power, ought to interfere at once and put a stop to further boring or pumping for oil on this continent.-He is quite certain that the oil is being drawn to these wells by the bearings of the earth's axis, and that the earth will cease to turn when the lubrication ceases .-Such a suspension would beat anything that ever agitated Wall-street, and the consequences will be too great and H. P. Purcell 3d. This is the third Company furfor ordinary minds to contemplate or comprehend. It had better be attended to at once.-Ex. Paper.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN MAINE .- An intellibefore the people. The late development of English was answered by the Howell Cobb. policy in that direction has stimulated this fear, long The Lincoln Fleet.—The steam frigate Wabash and a steam propeller were the only war vessels in sight off the bar yesterday. On Sunday, two war vessels were seen off Cape Romain, and there is reason to suppose that, in addition to other vessels previously reported, the fleet have a large sloop cruising off this coast.

Charleston Courier.

The steam frigate Wabash as remote possibility, seen in the distance by many, as a remote possibility, seen in the distance by many, as a remote possibility, seen in the distance by many, as a remote possibility, seen in the distance by many, as a remote possibility, seen in the distance by many, as a remote possibility, seen in the distance by many, as a remote possibility, but now thought within the range of probabilities. At supposed to be the Union, previously reported off the Cape Fear Artillery, for the Volunteer service.

None other but those of temperate habits and general good that the store of the Cape Fear Artillery, for the Volunteer service.

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None other but those of temperate habits and general good to be as represented.

In connection with the above establishment, we have on the Cape Fear Artillery, for the Cape Fear Artillery, for the Cape Fear Artillery, for the Volunteer service.

None other but those of temperate habits and general good to be as represented.

The Capt Fear Artillery, for the Volunteer service.

None other but those of temperate habits and general good to be as represented.

The Capt Fear Artillery, for the Cape Fear Arti seen in the distance by many, as a remote possibility, Mr. Green moved to take up the resolution authorizing and a steam propeller were the only war vessels in sight off the bar yesterday. On Sunday, two war vessels were seen to suppose the election of Delegates to the Confederate Congress.—

Agreed to.

The resolution and amendment as a substitute to appoint a committee to prepare and report an ordinance providing for the election of five Delegates on general ticket by the substitute to appoint the fleet have a large sloop cruising off this coast.

Prople were read.

The resolution and amendment as a substitute to appoint a committee to prepare and report an ordinance providing that, in addition to other vessels previously reported, which always has kept pace pari passu with the development of the other.—N. Y. Day Book.

The resolution and amendment as a substitute to appoint that, in addition to other vessels previously reported all events, great anxiety exists in the minds of the people of Maine, whose livelihood is so intimately associated with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of with ship building and the cotton trade, the former

whereas, we are happily at peace with all the sovereign Powers and States, and whereas, hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America; and whereas, we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between the said contending.

PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTION TO PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS.

1. The tenor of your commission, ninder the act of Confederate States of America; and whereas, we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between the said contending.

PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTION TO PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS.

1. The tenor of your commission, ninder the act of Confederate States of America; and whereas, we being at peace with the Government of the United States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," a copy of which is hereto annexed, will be kept constantly in your view. The high seas referred to in your commission, you will understand generally to refer the confederate States of America; and whereas, we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have war between the United States and the Confederate States of America; and whereas, we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have war between the United States and the Confederate States of America; and whereas, we being at peace with the Government of the United States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize brought before Judge Marshall on a writ of habeas corpus was decided by Judge Marshall, in the Circuit Court of this city, which was between the United States and the Confederate States and the Confederate States and prize and prize and prize the confederate States and the Confederate States and prize the confederate States and prize the confederate States and the Confederate States and prize the confederate States an your commission, you will-understand generally to refer to the low water mark; but with the exception of the Cavalry in the county of Franklin, with a view to acspace within one league, or three miles from the shore of the countries at peace with the United States and the W. B. Hale is Captain. When the company marched Confederate States. You will nevertheless execute your to the rendezvous, poor John was not forthcoming, commission within that distance of the shore of the nation though notified and ordered to march. He was captured

to give them as little molestation or interruption as will proper to withdraw after he found the company was to board of any ship or vessel of war or transport of or in the service of either of the contending parties or by any You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of

procuring or attempting to procure, within her Majesty's vessels of their crews or the passengers, other than per sons in the military service of the enemy.

3 Towards enemy vessels and their crews you are to justice and humanity which characterize this government and its citizens. 4. The master, and one or more of the principal per-

sons of the captured vessels, are to be sent, as soon after ginia : patches, arms, military stores or materials, or any arti- the capture as may be, to the judge or judges of the procle considered or deemed to be contraband of war according to law or the modern usage of nations, for the use on oath touching the interests or property of the capof either of the said contending parties; all parties so tured vessel and her lading; and, at the same time, are The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. dored, and report an ordinance to this Convention embracing dorrell, and it was adopted.

The hour of 11 o'clock having now arrived, the President and penal consequences by the said statue, or by the law lading, letters and other documents and writings found on board; and the said papers to be proved by the And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and affidavit of the commander of the captured vessel, or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition

> 5. Property, even of the enemy, is exempt from se zure on neutral vessels, unless it be contraband of war. If goods contraband of war are found on board any neutral vessel, and the commander thereof shall offer to give them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the vesse left at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity BISHOP OTEY.—The Mem phis Appeal publishes a of contraband goods shall be greater than can be conlong and eloquent letter from Bishop Otey, of Tennes-see, (a native of Virginia,) to Wm. H. Seward. But the neutral vessel may be carried into port, for the dewas a prominent Tammany politician, and as a private

The following articles are declared by this Government cantraband of war as well as all others that are so de-

clared by the law of nations, viz: All arms and implements, serving for the purpose of war by land or sea, such as cannons, mortars, guns, muskets, rifles, pistols, petards, bombs, grenades, shot, shell, pikes, swords, bayonets, javelins, lances, that evening was about twelve feet below the surface of horsefurniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other the war -Richmond Dispatch.

Also, timber for ship building, pitch, tar, rosin, copper in sheet, sails, hemp, cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, wrought iron and planks only excepted.

Neutral vessels conveying enemy's dispatches or miltary persons in the service of the enemy, forfeit their nation. But this rule does not apply to neutral vessels bearing dispatches from the public ministers or ambassadors of the enemy residing in neutral countries. By the command of the President of the Confederate ROBERT TOOMBS.

Secretary of State. Fourth N. C. Regiment. The following are the officers and companies of the

4th N. C. Regiment, now at Garysburg, but to be order-Colonel-Junius Daniel; Lieut. Colonel—Geo. P. Lovejoy;

Major-Paul P. Faison. 1. Roanoke Minute men, Capt. Johnston; 2. Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller;

3. Anson Guards, Capt. Smith; Cleveland Blues, Capt. Dixon; Oak City Guards, Capt. Faribault;

Rough and Ready Guards, Capt. Vance; 7. Reid Guards, Capt. Slade; 8. Stanly Marksmen, Capt. Anderson; 9. Lexington Wild Cats, Capt. Hargrove; 10. Raleigh Rifles, Capt. Harrison.

One of the editors of the Richmond Dispatch has had an interview with an intelligent Virginia gentleman, who reached that city on the 6th instant for New York. pean market as early as possible. This step must be taken, The editor's informant, after referring to other matters,

The famous English Regiment that was to have been AGAINST US, WHATEVER, will be paid cheerfully on raised never had any existence in reality, not more than presentation to eighty men having at any time signed their names as members, and their captain, having failed to obtain the means for supporting them from Washington, the eighty have disbanded. The captain's baggage was seized for board in New York, and he has returned to Canada, highly disgusted. The Garibaldi Legion is said to be coming on very slowly, it being found difficult to fill

THE PATENT OFFICE.—This branch of our new Government is about going into operation, and, we are glad to observe, under the most favorable auspices .-Commissioner Rhodes has arrived from Montgomery, opened his Department at Goddin's building, and in a very short time will be ready to proceed to business .-It has been frequently said that little or no inventive talent exists in the South, and that we must depend upon the North for the various improvements which lessen labor and save time. That this is a false impression-false as the thousand and one slanders against the character of the Southern people which have been so Chevalier Webb All Right .- In a column and a quar- persistently set forth by the Northern press - the ter of editorial dirt eating the martial hero of the Cou- yet untouched business of our Patent Office alrier and Enquirer makes it all right yesterday in the ready affords ample proof. No less than 120 apcase of Major Anderson. The whole gist of this copious meal is contained in the following brief paragraph:

plications for new patents, 40 applications to revive old ones, 40 caveats filled for future action, and old ones, 40 caveats filled for future action, and numerous assignments for record await the action of can exonerate him from the charge of want of patriotism | the Commissioner. The income thus accruing to the made against him on Monday. The charge was based Government is not less than \$5000; and, though war has been going on almost ever since the great political movement was initiated, instead of being repressed, the inven-tive talent of our people has been stimulated to an extraordinary degree. Events must continue to develope it, and whenever peace ensues we shall be able to present to the world as fair a showing in the improvements of art as has been done by the mechanics of the North .and we hope that the Secretary of the Treasury will Heretofore we have been dependent, because we could enjoy results without the trouble of producing them.— But that time has now passed. The emergency is bring-Chevalier Webb is now quite bright and polished; his ple, and teaching us that if we have a destiny to fill we must be our own architects. Richmond Dispatch, June 7.

TAKING OUT ALL THE GREASE FROM THE AXIS.—A gentleman who has spent some days in the region of the oil wells in Pennsylvania, says that in his opinion the ready to march at a moment's warning.

Goldsboro' Tribune.

> Robeson County .- " The Highland Boys" are now quartered at Floral College, subject to the orders of the Governor. They number 85, with T. D. Love Captain; A. A. McIver 1st Lieutenant, Dr. J. W. McNair 2d, nisheh by Robeson to the cause of the country. Fayetteville Observer.

The steamer Gen. Clinch arrived here from St gent gentleman from Maine informs us that the war policy of Mr. Lincoln is becoming more and more can-schooner Howell Cobb, Capt. Bonneau; at 8½ A. M., vassed in that State, and daily less popular. He says Saturday, saw the British bark Edward, about ten that ship building and the lumber trade are completely flat, and that he is at a loss to know what the people will do. The idea that England may get the carrying trade of the South, and that eastern vessels will be thrown out of employment, stands up like a nightmare trance, she was fired at by the man-of-war, and the latter

The United States steamer followed the Clinch up to Edisto Bar and she remained off there some time. She

An Important Document Jeff. Davis Letter of Marque! HABRAS CORPUS CASE.—We copy following from the

and within the jurisdiction of such nation, if permitted near this place a few days ago by a guard from his to do so. 2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers, and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them against his Captain, alleging that he would not be mustered into service without his consent, which he thought

sales taking place except in the retail way, and prices are ment, and remanded him back to the custody of his You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or seduction, with the view to deprive such though we hope it will not be necessary to apply it often. We understand that John's company are not very anxious to retain him, though they had no idea of allowing him to shirk from his duty in the way he proposed

Third N. C. Regiment. The following are the Officers and Companies com-posing the third N. C. Regiment now at Suffolk, Vir-

-W. D. Pender. Lieut Colonel .- W. S. Guy. Major .- D. H. Hamilton. Reg. Quar. Master .- David Pender. Reg. Commissary.-Thos. Cain. COMPANIES.

1. Yanceyville Grays, Capt. Graves. 2. Randelsburg Rifles, Capt. Erwin. 3. Milton Blues, Capt. Mitchell. 4. Leasburg Grays, Capt. Hambrick.
5. Alamance Regulators, Capt. Ruffin.
6. Davie Grays, Capt. Clement. Edgecombe Rifles, Capt. Hyman.

8. Rockingham Guards, Capt. Scales,
9. Rockingham Rangers, Capt. Settle. 10. Dixie Boys, Capt. Bailey. DECEASED .- James Conner, Esq., the well known type founder in New York, died on the 1st inst. He

citizen universally respected. THE "UNION" GUN OVERBOARD .- A monster gun called the "Union," cast at Pittsburg, and weighing upwards of fifty thousand pounds, fell overboard whilst being shipped at Baltimore for Fortress Monroe last The water where the gun fell in was about Friday. six feet deep, but there was under it a soft mud, which was sounded to the depth of six feet more; and the gun

A churn factory has been established in this city, and has filled several orders. We shall give particulars as soon as the enterprising proprietor is prepared to meet demands.—Charleston Courier.

The Louisville Journal, editorially, says that Col Anderson will take no military command in Kentucky, neutral character, and are liable to capture and condem- but that he goes to the mountains of Pennsylvania on account of his failing health.

> Wilmington District\_Third Round. REV. DR. DEEMS'S APPOINTMENTS. Salem.
> Rocky Point.
> Wesley Chapel.
> Shallotte Village. 29, 30, North East " Duplin Smithville July .....Scott's Hill. 21, Topsail 3, 4, Wilmington "
> 5, 6, 7, Sampson\* "
> 10, 11, Bladen† " Aug. ......Gosh Wilmington 24. 25. Onslow terly Conference for Sampson will be held on Wednesday, the 7th. †It is very important that all the members of the Bladen

> Quarterly Conference be at the next session. DIRECT IMPORTATION: We have hitherto been entirely dependent upon our North-

ern Manufacturers, for supplies of CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS,

-AND-**MANUFACTURED GOODS!** 

Our determination is to look to another market for Fall and Winter supplies. Our friends will greatly oblige us by paying bills and notes, thereby enabling us to visit the Euroor we shall be compelled to close our Manufactory. ANY ACCOUNT OR OBLIGATION DUE,

O. S. BALDWIN,

38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. June 11th, 1861-tlst July-1tw. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election JULIUS W. WRIGHT.

180&32-te April 8. We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August

next. March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te\* TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next. WM. M. HARRISS.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes a June 11.

KEGS 8d, 12d and 20d Nails. For sale by June 11. COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes a the election to be held in August next. March 14, 1861-29-te\*

WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next. March 25, 1861.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN. I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humdone my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I num-bly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great 3000 YARDS just reco tribunal of the ballot box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my JOHN J. WHITEHEAD. part to please them. April 3, 1861. 176-1w-32-te

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:-I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of your county, for the ensuing four years, and so licit your votes at the next August election. I am now off from home a volunteer, but if not killed will be back the 20th of July. May 23d, 1861—39-te.\* D. M. McINTIRE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY of ONSLOW. I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in Augus B. B. BARRY. May 30, 1861.-40-te.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of BU-PERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

H. A. BAGG. 31-te-178-te March 28, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the county to the first Thursday in August next. myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

165-t ALL PERSONS indebted to the JOURNAL in any manner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, whether I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUN-

SAML. R. BUNTING.

licit your votes at the next August election. rch 14, 1861-194&29-te\* T. H. W. McINTIRE. VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

TY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully so-

DIED. In this County, on the 7th inst., WILLIAM M. HARRISS, nfant son of John A. and Ann M. Scarborough, aged a nonths and 16 days. As the sweet flower that scents the morn-But withers in the rising day,
Thus sweetly was this infants dawn,
Thus gently fled its life away.
Com.
Oldsboro', on Monday last, Dr. JAMES K. GREEN,

# COMMERCIAL.

aged 62 years. He was a man of strict integrity, and a very

In Goldsboro'

highest figure.

useful and much respected citizen.

WILMINGTON MARKET, June 12.

Nothing of consequence has been done in country pro duce since our report of Wednesday last. All of the European vessels having obtained cargoes and left port, there is ow no demand for Naval Stores, and buyers have withdrawn altogether from market.
We omit our usual Prices Current table, as there are no

about the same as reported for the past three weeks. FAYETTEVILLE, June 10 .- Bacon 00 a 15 cents; Bees wax 28 a 30; Cotton—Fair to good 11 a 00. Ordinary to Middling 84 a 10; Feathers 45 a 50; Flour—Family \$7 00 a \$7 25, Super. \$6 75 a \$7 00, Fine \$6 50 a \$6 75, Scratched \$6 25 a \$6 50; Grain—Corn 90 a 95 cents, Wheat \$1 25 a \$0 00, Rye \$1 25, Oats 50 a 60 cents, Peas \$1 00 a \$1 20; Lard 12 a 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 35 a 40 cents, New Orleans 50 a 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack \$2 50 a \$6 00, Alum 50 a 00; Flaxseed \$1 00 a \$1 10; Spirits—Peach Brandy \$1 00 a \$1 25, N. C. Apple do., 60 a 65 cents, do. Whisky 60 a 65 cents; Tallow 10 a 00 cents; Wool 19 a 20 soc, Hard 35 a 00 cents, Spirits 23 a 00 cents.

Our market has been very quiet for the last few days; only change to be noticed is in Spirits Turpentine, which is

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

st entirely withdrawn from the market; 23 cts. is the

ARRIVED. 10-Schr. Elizabeth, Hall, from Newbern, to Stokley Oldham; with 4,000 bushels corn.
Schr. Pearl, Robbins, from Newbern, to Stokley & Oldham; with 5 900 bushels corn, 400 do. peas.
Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A.

12.—Schr. Baltimore, Dennis, from Washington, N. C., to J. T. Petteway & Co.; 2000 bushels corn. CLEARED. 5-Br. Schr. Trader, Williams, for London, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,086 bbls. spirits turpentine, 127 do. Br. Brig Tyne, Kenny, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae br. Brig 1,335 bbls. spirits turpentine, 225 do. rosin, 10 do. tar, 4 do. cotton.

11—Br. Brig Ariel, Templeton, for Liverpool, by DeRos-

set, Brown & Co.; with 183 bbls. spirits turpentine, 247 do. crude turpeetine 270 do. rosin, 976 do. tar. Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A 12.—Br. Brig Isabella, Mathews, for Hull, Eng., by De-Rosset, Brown & Co.; with 402 bbls. spirits turp., 1,060 do.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the

quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address, WM. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, N. C. Sept. 13th, 1860

few SWORDS, at June 13, 1861.-42-2t WILSON'S MILITARY COMPANIES ORGANIZING, PURNISHED with EQUIPMENTS, at June 13, 1861.—42-2t HARNESS MAKERS, COACH TRIMMERS

A ND SHOE MAKERS wanted to stitch on MILITARY A TRAPPINGS, to whom the highest wages will be paid

PISTOLS AND SWORDS.

TUST RECEIVED, a small invoice of PISTOLS: also.

JAMES WILSON'S Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, No. 5, Market st. Jur.e 13, 1861.—42-2t A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten on the state of the property is about five feet, ten or seven inches OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given

eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

J. J. D. LUCAS. June 13th, 1861

CHARLESTON RICE.

30 CASKS prime Whole Rice. For sale by HATHAW. HATHAWAY & CO. NORTH CAROLINA FLOUR. BBLS. Super. Flour. For sale by June 11. HATHAWAY & CO. SUNDRIES.

250 HHDS. Choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new and bright packages; 30 bbls. structly choice New Orleans Molasses; 75 do C and extra C Sugar; 25 Hhds. choice Western Bacon, sides and shoulders; 30 Kegs Nails;

10 Tons Hoop Iron, 20 bbls. Distillers' Glue; 40 do Extra heavy Cincinnatti Pork; 100 bales prime Eastern Hay; 50 bbls. N. C. Flour; 100 boxes best Adamantine and Star Candles. For

sale for cash, by May 29th, 1861. CHOICE CARDENAS MOLASSES. 230 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES, now landing from Sch'r "Mara-20 BBLS. caybo," direct from Cardenas For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

HATHAWAY & CO.

HOOP IRON. 10 TONS of bright 1 to 14 inch. For sale by June 11. HATHAWAY & CO.

18 BBLS. of best Distillers' Glue. For sale by June 11th, 1861. HATHAWAY HATHAWAY & CO. EASTERN HAY. 75 BALES of good Hay. For sale by June 11th, 1861. HATHAWAY & CO. OSNABURGS\_OSNABURGS.

GLUE\_GLUE.

NORTH CAROLINA MAKE! YARDS just received. Prices low, for cash, at BALDWIN'S. CANTON FLANNEL\_RED FLANNEL. TRIPES, Checks, &c., &c., at BALDWIN'S

BICKORY SHIRTS.

1000 MAKING UP at June 11—d&w BALDWIN'S HARDEE'S RIFLE AND INFANTRY TACTICS, a fresh supply just received by Express, at

| KELLEY'S |
| Book Store.

ENCOURAGE HOME. THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, one of the best Literary and Agricultural papers in the South,—the same size of the famous New York Ledger. This No., 52, is the commencement of a New Volume, persons wishing to take it should begin with this number. Call at May 20, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

NOB PRESERVING GUN BARRELS and all Steel Mountings from rust, and to render BOOTS AND SHOES WATER PROOF. Price 50 cents. For sale at MOOPE KELLEY'S BOOK STORE MILITARY WORKS.

A FRESH supply of the Volunteer's Hand Book, an abridgement of Hardee's Rifle and Infantry Tactics, bound in 2 volumes. A few copies at

COX, KENDALL & CO.

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS, PRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors. PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented.

In connection with the above establishment, we have on

## THE NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6TH. Two of the New York Regiments, the seventh and the second, have returned home, having refused to volunteer for three years.

There is little doubt that the Federal vessels attacking the batteries at Acquia Creek, on the 3d, were very much injured and lost a good many men. The true policy of President Davis is to advance at the earliest practicable moment.

On the 4th, the South Carolina picket guard had small skirmish with the enemy, resulting in the defeat of the latter, who had three of their men killed. One of the South Carolinians was wounded.

Guilford County has two Companies in the field, and two others ready to start. So says the Greensboro' Patriot, which adds that in the next four weeks there will not be less than one thousand volunteers from

The Law Greys, of Baltimore, composed of the best

# FRIDAY, JUNE 7TH.

Captain Derby, of the U. S. Army, widely known as elevated—as Haman was. the facetious "John Phœnix," has died recently .-He was a true humorist.

There has been some more fighting between the batte ries near Norfolk and the United States vessels engaged in maintaining the blockade of James River The fighting seems to have been mainly between the Harriet Lane and the battery at Pig's Point. The Harriet Lane was hulled and had to haul off. One of the guns in the battery was disabled, but nobody hurt. The Harriet Lane also fired upon a party engaged in erecting a battery, about two miles east of Pig Point, but was driven off by a six pound rifled cannon. This appears to have been on Wednesday. There are reports, but lacking confirmation, that Col. Magruder had been attacking the enemy's forces at Newport hope to see him hung yet. News in the rear. The Col. is about and will take advantage of any opportunity, but has not yet attacked. He has not been in sufficient force.

what anybody would call hot.

incendiary abolition document.

making up a readable live newspaper.

tive, we must make Salt. We must have Salt to our Southern sister Carolina appears to be so proud. It is much higher than it ought to be.

If General Cocke had done his duty or be fools and deserve bondage. if he had the proper appliances, it seems to us that in these long weeks that have passed he ought to have had batteries commanding the whole course of the

The Washington Star has positive information that General Beauregard is at Manassas Junction in command of twenty thousand Confederate troops. The only thing that creates any doubt of this statement is that the Washington Star vouches for it.

The brothers of Mr. Jackson the first Virginia martyr are said to be out gunning for Lincoln's soldiers, slaying the picket guards every night.

The following is the Cincinnati account of the affair at Phillippa, centradicted by our dispatch of yesterday

From the Richmond Dispatch. A telegram published in the Baltimore papers of Tue: day, from Cincinnati, dated June 3d, states that a battle had been fought at Phillipa, in Barbour county, Va., be tween the Federal forces, under Gen. Morris, and the Vir rinians, at that point. The former numbered about three usand, and the latter twelve hundred. It is said that our troops were routed, with a loss of fifteen, besides

rms, munitions, and horses.
Col. Kelley, of the Virginia Union Volunteers—an ene my—was mortally wounded, and is since dead. The pur suit, according to the telegram, was kept up for some distance into Virginia. Our forces were taken by sur Such is the account which comes to us under the revision of the authorities at Washington; and it must, therefore, be taken with that wide margin which surrounds all accounts of Virginians that have ever been given to the

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER of Friday gives several details of the affair at and near Philippi, the county seat of Barbour county Virginia, on Monday last. It would appear that the Virginia troops to the number of 800, under Colonel Porterfield were completely surprised by the enemy some three thousand strong, composed of Submissionists from the Panhandle section, but mingled up with Regulars belonging to the United States army. The Confederate troops were thrown into temporary confusion, and compelled to retreat, leaving behind them thirty boxes of new muskets which had never been opened. They retreated to a bridge near Sperm 'Hill' or 'Grove' and there made a stand. The Federalists attacked them with cannon, and our men having no cannon, made a desperate charge and drove their assailants off, killing some sixty or seventy, and having themselves some eight killed and twenty wounded.

Captain Kelly who seems to have been the chief man of the enemy was mortally wounded. Col. Porterfield, Captain Archy Richards of the Bath Cavalry, two brothers Dangerfield and other leaders of the Confederate troops in their desperate charge were killed or mortally wounded. The Southern men in Barbour sent to Richmond for a thousand men and say that with these and five hundred more from the adjoining country, they will again attack the abolitionist and submissionist forces. There is no denying the fact

Among the visitors now stopping at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, are General D. M. McIntosh and G. W. Sledham, both of whom are influential and edu-

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTRACTORS have furnished the Volunteers from that State with knapsacks glued together, while the clothes they have supplied have been so rotten that many of the soldiers have to wear their long overcoats to prevent the exposure incident to the derson, and Mr. Captain Doubleday, and all the other tor of the Journal and seemed to be engaged in a lively rents in their nether garments.

of course, that, as rights and obligations are mutual, people haul in their horns. they cannot be bound, under their naturalization oaths. to any greater extent than native citizens are by their

" MISERY LOVES COMPANY," So, since we cannot get telegraphic despatches ourselves, we are in some measour neighbours.

tented with taking the news from those who did, satis- of the "Sons of the Desert" aforesaid. fying their consciences by abusing their benefactors. They are in their glory now. So far as news is concerned, we are all pretty much the same color in the

We have reason to believe that very serious and important movements are going on, the general direction and tendency of which we think we know, but of course

members of the Bar of that city, are in service for traitors! Why, this is wrong, yes wrong, especially as officers. The Parisian Zouave was a superior soldier to the defence of Harper's Ferry, against the forces of Duff Green does not now carry those pistols with "ma- his model, the Zouave of Algeria or the Turco, got over his scare. Let him come down. He will be bition to mere ferocity.

> Among the "Appointments by the President," (Lincoln.) we find the following:

John H. Peters of South Carolina, to be Consul o the United States at Tunis.

If it isn't hot and close, then we would like to know comparison with the stately Long Leafed Pine of the cess. There are a great many clever fellows in the The circulation of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig has Virginia, away to the Gulf of Mexico, furnishing the been stopped in the Western part of the State as an | best mosts, spars, sheathings planks and decks for the | al Southern soldiers. ships of all nations, furnishing also the "Tar, Pitch and We are again without a Northern mail. It is no fun Turpentine" without which navies are but a name, yielding the Spirits of Turpentine, so essential to the Save your seeds for planting next year. Save seeds of arts and manufactures. The Long Leafed Pine of our everything you can save. You can't send North for Eastern North Carolina plains is the very monarch of the article. You must save all you will want for trees, the glory of the forest, more useful, more graceful and more abundant than any other, and perhaps more Make Salt; you can do so all around the coast by foolishly ridiculed by strangers, and less promptly taken evaporating the seawater. That is the way it is made up for by those to whom it ought to furnish a prouder at Turks Island. If the blockade is really made effect standard, than the cabbage-headed palmetto of which

cure beef, pork and so forth. Salt is now too high. We have the yellow pine, the live oak, the naval stores; we have them even more exclusively than we have cotton. They may blockade us for a time, but in There is every reason to believe that Lincoln's troops doing so they will be cutting their own throats. intend shortly to advance to the Manassas Junction, little time and nature and commerce will compel a full Acquia Creek is the point just now most | Lincolnites either, or trade with them again, unless we

> We see in the sketches of General Beauregard the statement that he graduated in 1838, taking the second position in his class. A friend upon whose accuracy we implicitly rely, has told us who took the first, and that it was taken by Wm. Henry Wright, of there, a very young man, say in the flush times the town of Wilmington. We need not add that Lieu- of 1834, '5, '6 and '7, was about as hard a tenant Wright has been dead for many years.

> Perhaps we ought also to state in this connection the fact which we have heard, and which we believe to be the truth, that Calets Wright and Beauregard both stood perfect and "A No. 1" in their examinations, and that their relative positions was decided by lot .-It was only thus that Beauregard was second to any- trated by the remark of a western Senator who private-

WE have, possibly for years, certainly for some time, port, by coolly remarking that it would benefit his received our last mail from the North. On the 31st State, and that was constitutionality enough for him. day of May, we sent our last to that section. It would not grieve us much if we never saw another from any and his children by that marriage are the possessors of a point North of Maryland. So long as we conduct large property in Southern lands and negroes. He business we do not intend to purchase one cent's worth connected therewith from the North, made at the North or coming through the North. We do not say that cir- plishments. cumstances may not force us to do things not quite in accordance with our feelings and wishes, but we will not do so if we can help ourselves, and we think that

Philanthropist of that organ of the city of "Brotherly not of nationality-of politics, but hardly of statesmantell of. He says, in truth, that the North and the prescience. South are now more seperated from each other, than either country is from any nation in Europe. By means of resources stolen from the South, they try to blockade her ports, ruin her commerce, and defame her character. It is not at all surprising that the South should hate, not only the Government, but the people who sustain it, and sustain such presses as the Bulletin! The South has been thrown upon her own resources, and she is finding We will be wholly independent of the North hereafter in every sense, which of course, will gratify their philanthropists very much, if not more.

contraband of war. In plain terms they have pro- them and found them to be intelligent men; but it was claimed themselves, what we have known them to be evident that they felt like big boys out of school and in for some time past—thieves—pirates and scoundrels.— for a frolic. men from whom we do not expect any justice, and to blood fend against the invader.

LAST NIGHT it rained most tremendously. We supcated Indians. The former is Chief of the Creek Na- pose it could possibly have rained harder, although how tion. The object of their visit is to offer some regi- it could have done so, is more than we can begin to unments of picked warriors to the government of the derstand. It thundered and lightned very severely.-To-day the air is close, damp and oppressive.

Daily Journal, 8th inst.

do not and cannot acquire more rights than ap- | Company. By early attention to laying in a stock of | towards the close he crowed voc pertain to native-born citizens. It follows, as a matter birds to serve as food for hemp, we can soon make these with a hip! hip! hurrah!

THEY are getting up a Company at Nashville, Ten- was afraid of the soldier's "little sword," meaning his

to newspapers. They never could or would go into the quently other bodies of men were organized upon this opportunity to do so. enterprise of telegraphing themselves, but were con- model, adopting the costume and not a little of the fierte

In the French armies in Italy there were two classes of people-sort of Zonavish is their appearance. The "Zouaves" going under that name were all Frenchmen, the most reckless of all the reckless people that Paris can turn out, some of them being men of education, and nearly all men of intelligence. In their ranks were to be found men who had exhausted Parisian dissipations not the details. We will be disappointed if this week and their own fortunes in a few years or months. Irbe not more eventful than last, or if the next ten days regular authors and artists, regular "Bohemians" also pass over without furnishing an epoch for the chronolo- found their way into this corps, which made itself terrible alike for its courage and its intellect. Another branch of the service was known as "Turcos," being ISN'T IT AWFUL.—Brigadier-General James Watson the genuine African article, containing in its ranks Webb, "of the Regular Army," is going off as minis- Moors, Arabs, Negroes, Berbers, Turks, and other ter to Rio, instead of coming down here to slay the tribes unknown to civilization, but always led by French hogany stocks," and Webb ought by this time to have from the simple fact that he added mind to matter, am-

Zouaves in this country are rather an excentricity than a natural growth. They are men with big, red flannel small clothes, red caps on their heads-they call | St. Johns, N. B., on the 31st ult. She brings Liversuch thing a "fez," we think, somewhere in the East. They wear sole-leather around their legs, with leather This is a specimen of Lincoln appointments. This gaiters, this style of thing having been adopted in Alman Peters is not of South Carolina, but was once of geria where all the undergrowth is thorny. The Amer-Georgia having resided some time in the Georgia State, | ican Zouave is not particular as to his nativity, being Penitentiary. He is known here as a most infamous born anywhere in general, and sometimes talking with scoundrel. Among other things about him we are in- a "sweet German accent," but more frequently with a formed that he was here after his escape from the Geor- "rich Irish brogue." The Zouave is always a disciple gia "College of Industry" concealed in the house of a of Father Matthew, Mr. John B. Gough, and other free mulatto woman for all the days during some six apostles of Temperance. He is so much opposed to months, but used to prowl about at nights. Who don't Whiskey that he puts it out of sight, patriotically recollect "Judge Peters?" It strikes us that we had throwing himself outside of it. Upon the whole, the occasion to show up the "Judge" once before. We Zouave is a slightly exaggerated volunteer, an efflores cence that we think will hardly show itself in North Carolina. It don't exactly suit the tastes of our peo-THE LONG LEAFED PINE.—The cedars of Lebanon, ple. We have shut our eyes and tried to bring before the Palms of India, the oaks of old England, all fail in "mind's em" Beauregard en Zouave, but without suc-Southern seaboard. Extending from the boundaries of Zouave costume, we know, but they would be quite as clever out of it, and look a little more like constitution-

> A Zouave Louisiana regiment, just from Gen Bragg's camp near Pensacola, passed through here to-day They are spoiling for a fight, and unless something turns up, they must have it. They look like work. Verily, Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like

one of these .- Daily Journal, 6th inst.

IT WILL BE SEEN that Hon. S. A. Douglas died at Chicago on Monday last. Mr. Douglas was forty-eight years of age in April. He is dead now, and let his faults die with him, so far as we are concerned. We can only regret, that for his own good -the interests of his own reputation, and, it may be, the peace of the affairs. They anticipate that the shipments of treasure will be suspended, chiefly on account of the hazards of transporwhole country, he had not died some years sooner. He without being a statesman. He was a self-made man in

some senses of the word; yet, although he succeeded in acquiring position and influence, he rever did succeed in getting rid of certain characteristics resulting from his early life and associations in Chicago, at a time when nearly every man there was a land-speculator, a gambler or an adventurer. From what we can learn, place as could be found on the top of the earth-The influence of the current into which Mr. Douglas was then thrown has been seen and felt in all his subsequent course of life. It has been shown in a certain rude force of character, without much punctiliiousness on the score of political principle; a something illus ly answered a friend's question as to the constitutionality of a certain measure for which he was seeking sup-

Mr. Douglas' first wife was a lady from this State, leaves a widow, formerly Miss Cutts, of Washington City, a lady much spoken of for her beauty and accom-

Mr. Douglas' failings were probably due to circumstances and surroundings. His virtues were those of the frontiersman. His was bold, fertile in resource, inexhaustible in expedient, but too apt to rely upon tem-Among the last papers from the North we have got a porary expedients rather than upon enduring principles. Philadelphia Bulletin which bewails the deprivation of A strong friend, he was also a bitter enemy. He was the South when cut off from the glories of Northern the head of a Douglas party, rather than a Democratic Literature and the beauties of the Northern Press. The party. He was the representative of Northwesternism, Love" feels for us, but he feels more for our dollars ship-of adroit debate, but not of true oratory. Possesswhich his rectangular city will never more see or hear ed of keen perceptions, he was deficient in far-reaching man, Abram, to Lieut. Geo. Williamson, to attend him

> drew to himself an amount of genuine devotion on the part of many good and true men, which he never could

OUR FRIENDS, THE ZOUAVES, nearly all got off yesterthem out and developing them through much tribulation. | day, greatly to the relief of persons at all inclined to be nervous, for they have a free and easy way of travelling around that may be amusing to themselves but is rather puzzling to others. All of them whom we saw, how-General Butler and Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War ever, were civil, and much less ferocious than their gar- W. P. Miles, Maj. D. R. Jones, Maj. Joseph Heyward. in the Lincoln cabinet, have proclaimed negro property ments bespoke them to be. We addressed several of These gentlemen, we believe, are now at their posts.

Their drill is a something to see and admire. They whom we can grant no terms. Every Northern soldier, go through all their manœuvres, complicated as well as will be allowed to come into the State unless he can that our small force in Barbour County is critically who, under the existing dynasty, puts his foot on Southplaced, and that the loss of the muskets is a serious one. ern soil, comes as a robber and a thief, and ought to be not exceed. Evidently they would be a formidable corps privilege. That's right. so regarded and so treated, and so executed. It is a to meet on the field, and will then and there give a good

He seems to have pressed the vehicle and driver into the rivers. service, judging by the expression of the latter's face. chariot till near Fourth and Chesnut, when the man of Wolunteers from that State with knapsacks glued to rether, while the clothes they have supplied have been or rotten that many of the soldiers have to wear their ong overcoats to prevent the exposure incident to the rents in their nether garments.

Adopted Citizens.—It is evident that naturalized Adopted Citizens do not and cannot acquire more rights than apwar got out, though how he accomplished that feat will

Meantime the charioteer had gone! That colored person, with his cart, cut round the corner rapidly. He nauve citizen is right, so is the adopted. If the native citizen is not right, neither is the adopted. We think that "all flesh is grass," and they to this is common sense.

A gentleman passing spoke to the man on of the Misschip from New Office and then dried again.

Sir Thomas Jackson is dead. He was one of the feather and then dried again.

Sir Thomas Jackson is dead. He was one of the feather south a degree that the ploaded at that point.

Sir Thomas Jackson is dead. He was one of the feather south a degree that the reports that the indicating the proposity and then dried again.

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ZOUAVES .- We don't exactly know what this word! A Move in the Right Direction .- We learn that means in the Arab tongue, if it be Arabic, nor in the Messrs. Weill & Anathan are about to establish on an ure consoled by finding that we are no worse off than Moorish, if it be Moresco; but we do know that it re- extensive scale, the manufacture of cheap clothing in ferred to a sort of forlorn hope of Abdel Kader's army; the town of Wilmington. This we are glad to see. It We notice that some of our more pretentious interior that a similar native corps was organized for the French is so much towards real independence, and besides, it exchanges are rejoicing over the stoppage of telegraphic service in Algeria adopting the peculiar rough and tumnews for the present. It almost makes them feel equal ble tactics of the "Sons of the Desert" and that subse- worthy women and girls who are only anxious for an

WE are requested to ask the proper military authorities whether the force at and in the vicinity of Confederate Point is deemed sufficient for the protection of that very important position? The very able gentleman now in charge of the coast defences of this portion of the State, has just entered upon his duties. Would he be so kind as to ascertain the number of men on duty at or near Confederate Point, as an average thing? His doing so would tend to reassure the public mind.

A PORTION of the first Regiment of Georgia Volunteers passed through here yesterday, and more will probably pass to-day. These forces are from the camp at Pensacola, where they have been staying for some considerable time. Without disparagement to the brave men from any other State, we will here take occasion to say that those from no State are superior in equipment, appearance or gentlemaly bearing, to the gallant troops from Georgia, taken as a rule. Daily Journal, 7th inst.

Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT AND HIBERNIA .-

pool dates to the 21st. The Asia arrived out on the 20th. The sales of Cotton for two days were 14,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 9000.

The market closed steady with a better feeling.-Breadstuffs closed steady. Provisions steady. Consols were quoted at 911/2 a 91 5/2 for money. MOBILE, June. 5.—The steam ship Hibernia, with Liverpool advices to the 23d ult., has arrived.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARKET, May 23.-The sales on Wednesday (22d,) reached 20,000 bales; on Thursday (23d.) 14,000; speculators and exporters taking 17,000. The market closed firm. With a good demand, the market exhibits an upward tendency. LONDON MONEY MARKET .- Consols are unchanged. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The political news is un-

Col. Anderson Indisposed, &c. Louisville, June 4.—Col. Robert Anderson is sick, and will probably not be able to report for duty for

On Thursday the embargo commences. It is understood that the Directory of the Rail Road will respect a proper blockade. Large amounts of hogs and produce have been placed

en, fifteen and twenty miles out on the road. FORT PICKENS .- A letter has been received in Lynchourg from Pensacola. The writer is of opinion that Fort Pickens cannot hold out against the Confederate forces for more than twenty-four hours, as Gen. Bragg has erected batteries that with enable him to throw so many shells into the works every minute, that the garri-

son must be smoked out, even if the casemates are not

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON CALIFORNIA .- California is likely to be among the most secluded parts of the Union. home interests are concerned, says the New York "Journal of Commerce," the newspapers of San Francisco have few expressions of regret at the changed condition of public tation on the Atlantic coasts, and that in consequence tinuing importations, is expected to receive a new impetus.

As the manufacture of beet sugar was commenced in France, and afterwards grew to an interest of the first importance owing to the necessity of producing at home what could not be procured abroad, pending the war with Great Britain, so California may possibly learn to depend on her own resources for the supply of a large variety of articles now obtained elsewhere, such as hardware, woolen goods, tobacco, &c. California may also be tempted to embark more

THE SUBJECT UNDERSTOOD .- The "Maritine Register." a

"We were amongst the first to assert our conviction that a great commercial question was really the issue between the North and South, and that slavery was only the pre-tence under which that question was advanced. The progress of events has strengthened this conviction. Amongst the very first acts of the Southern Convention were the revision of the tariff and the opening of the navigation of the Mississippi. Those beneficial measurers have been followed by the expressed determination to open the Southern ports to the flags of all nations. We may be quite sure that, come what may, there will be no reversal of this salutary policy. The diversion of even a portion of the magnitude. nificent trade which has hitherto been monopolised by Boston and New York to the ports of the South, will give to the Confederate States a commercial importants which they will never resign, except upon a compulsion which will never be brought to bear upon them. The problem, then, of the opening of the American coasting trade is ad-

mittedly solved along the vast intercept between the Northern limits of North Carolina and the Western limits of Texas. The South conscious of the necessities of its trade, has suddenly taken a course which has astonished the world and baffled the anticipations of the most profound states men and politicians of the West. Happily for the South, and, we may add, for Europe, that course has ben in the direction of the liberation of her maratime commerce. By

COULDN'T STAND THE NAME.—It is known here that Col. W. G. Bonner very generously loaned his servant to the wars. Abram is a fine looking negro, who is much respected in his place, and indispensable at Terpsichorean entertainments, as a skillful drawer of the bow besides, is endowed with a laudable self-respect. While Abram was attending the Shreveport Greys in the streets of New Orleans, his fine appearence attracted had been looking for Gov. Moore to git him to change named like Abe Linkum." Good for Abram. Shreveport Gazette.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S STAFF.—The following is a correct list of Gen. Beauregard's Staff: Col. J. S. Preston, Col. John L. Manning, Col. A. G. Rice, Col. Richmond Enquirer.

PASSPORTS.—The Richmond Whig says, we learn that after to-day, 5th inst., no passports will be issued to any person desiring to leave the State. And no one

No Corron to Go North .- The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal to meet on the field, and will then and there give a good account of themselves.

We were amused this morning by seeing one of them taking a ride through town on a cart driven by a negro.

No COTTON TO GO NORTH.—Ine memphis (Tenn.) Appear and the says:—"General Pillow has issued strict orders that in order to carry out the prohibition to export Cotton except from Southern ports, no Cotton will be permitted to pass Northward out of the State of Tennessee by rail road, nor the Mississippi, nor down the Tennessee or Cumberland "Tennessee" or Cumberland "Tenness

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. - NORFOLK, June 6, 4 P. M. He drove down Fourth street to Princess, then something appeared to have struck his fancy and back came the as unfit for duty. All quiet here.—Charleston Courser. MEMORANDA.

g Ship Minnesota, off Charleston, 29th May, 1861.
A. LUDLOW CASE,
Commander U. S. Navy and Fleet, Captain,
Atlantic Blockading Fleet." Brig. Gen. Gwynn arrived in Norfolk on Monday night, and will assume command of the North Carolina

THE FIRST CHARLESTON PRIZE.-We learn on direct and reliable authority that a valuable prize has been secured by the Privateer Savannah, which left this port a few days ago between the bars of the Lincoln block-

This prize was the brig Joseph, of Portland, (Me.,) valued at \$30,000, and was taken into Georgetown,

S. C., in masterly style. Soon after this achievement the Privateer engaged Soon after this achievement the Privateer engaged not now be possible, but we have ample strength for the attention of a Lincolnite cruiser at a distance and a struggle if we husband it aright. We strength for the struggle if we husband it aright. chase began. At our last information there was good reason to believe that the Privateer, having the advantages of approaching night, thorough acquaintance with the coast and soundings, a light draft and a good pair of heels, was getting decidedly the better of the

We hope soon to be able to congratulate the gallant Captain and crew, and to report a sweetening for the market .- Churleston Courier 6th.

Built.—The erection of this formidable battery was cessary, would destroy every hope of peace and the state of the Union commenced at Mobile on Tuesday last, under the superintendence of Colonels Flemming and Bonner. Fribune says it has received the unqualified approval of Tribune says it has received the unquantied approval of pledge to the people. Whether the Convention account of the conven onel of Engineers in the C. S. A.,) and Col. L. J. Fleming. No description of the battery is given, nor is it stated positively when it will be built, but we presume, ered. I put all that under my feet, and there it is stated positively when it will be built, but we presume, stay. Let those who have stood by me do the san let us all show that, at a time when recit shows that at a time when recit

The death of one of the volunteers near Pensacola from the bite of an adder induces us to recommend that in addition to the medical chest, it would be advisable to furnish some approved antidote for poison to every mess, and especially to sentries, scouts and foragers on Mobile. June 4.—The steamer Prince Albert arrived at exposed duty. There are several antidotes for the poison of snakes, if speedily applied, and among them the incture of Lobelia inflata is confidently recommended by many who have tested .- Charleston Courier.

THE TRAP.—If our telegraphic news is to be relied on, the trap spoken of by Mr. Rives at Atlanta, is about to be sprung on the Lincolnites. By the occupation of Alexandria, and the transfer of a portion of their army to the Virginia side of the Potomac, they have placed themselves in the most disadvantageous of military position, they being forced to battle with an unfordable river close in their rear, which will render reinforcement difficult, and retreat impossible, except by one or two narrow bridges. Gen. Lee is about closing the trap, and we expect to hear that he will inflict a crushing defeat upon the enemy in a few days.

LETTER FROM BISHOP POLK .- To the Northern Press: An effort has been made by the Northern papers to make it appear that the houses of Bishop Elliot and myself were burned by discontented negros. In this there is no foundation whatever. On the contrary, I have satisfactory evidence that it was the work of white men under the promptings of the spirit of abolitionism. To show the absurdity of this invention, there are scarcely any negros within many limits of the

Constitutionalist

LEONIDAS POLK. Nashville, May 28, 1861.

OUR PRIVATEERS ABROAD. - The London correspondent of he New York Evening Post states most positively that "many of Jeff. Davis' piratical letters of marque have been taken in London and Liverpool by Spanish houses," and that iron steamers have been fitted out for the purpose of preying on the merchant service of the North. espondent asserts that the matter is regarded as so serious England that large numbers of American ships have changed hands at ruinous prices, and that merchants refuse to ship their goods in such vessels.

A Good Opportunity.—We invite the attention of all who desire by well-timed enterprise to anticipate the wants of the South, to the following notice from C. W. Howard, one of the editors of the Southern Cultivator: ed by Mr. Lincoln, come here? Evidently in the company of the editors of the Southern Cultivator: Alum, Copperas and Sulphuric Acid.—To any per- city of Minister of the United States—that is to sa on of practical chemical skill, and of moderate capital, we shall be pleased to communicate a knowledge of a locality eminently favorable to the production of these articles. It is a matter in which we have no earthly interest, save the desire of seeing our home resources developed as fully as possible. The duty on these articles will much increase the profit of their manufacture at home. The locality referred to can be purchased at a

nominal price. At this point there are Alum Springs

ia. Letters of inquiry to the Associate Editor, Kingston, Ga., should of course contain a postage stamp. WHY GEN. SCOTT WILL NOT RESIGN.—We have heard at the dignity of his own Government, and admits, the from good authority, the reason why Gen. Scott does by, that the Administration, whose commission he not resign. It is deep seated hatred of Henry A. Wise and Jefferson Davis. Wise's letter about "stripping the peacock feathers" from the old fellow sticks into his craw, and makes him swear vengeance against the whole Southern movement. He hates Jefferson Davis also, it is said, with a holy hatred, though we are unable to say for what particularly. The old chap is so far and this is not more possible for them. gone in his raving dotage, that the mere mention of Secession, or Henry A. Wise, or Jefferson Davis, sets him

warned at the door of his office not to broach these disagreeable objects. We look upon it as one of the most fortunate circumstances for the South that General Scott still sticks to to the cause of the North. If he had resigned, courtesy would have placed him in command of the Southern army, which rather needs the intellect of vigorous manhood, to lead it on to success, than a man who has a regutation for former deeds of glory, though now sunk to almost gibbering idiocy. God is with us!

Norfolk Day Dook.

stark mad; and persons visiting him on business, are

Balloons. The Northern editors are eternally harping upon the value of balloons in a military point of view. They propose balloons to go up and inspect our camp and

drop missiles upon our soldiers. If our Northern enemies resort to that expedient for this stroke of policy, the Southern States have at once conciliated the good will of the powerful nations with whom they have tradal relations and laid the foundtion of a loop parties should meet how would the Abeliti pricts. reconnoitering purposes, what is to prevent us from lations with the Confederate States, and many other loon parties should meet, how would the Abolitionists relish a skirmish "up yonder." They would get a new idea of the high-falutin, in return for the lessons in higher law they propose to inculcate. . Atlanta, (Geo.) Commonwealth.

How it Works .- The telegraph this morning anounces that Hon. John McClellan, of Illinois, is in Washington City urging the Government to purchase the provisions and grain of the suffering merchants and farmers of his State. So it would seem that while, by have secured had he not himself possessed some true and noble qualities, however circumstances might have warped his nature.

Streets of New Orieans, his line appearence attracted the notice of a gentlemen, who accosted him with the question, "What's your name?" Abram replied, "that his name was Petc. He had changed it himself; he his embargo business will in the end prove of great advantage to the South. By another season, the planters it, but he couldn't find him. He wern't gwine to be of the South, by a diversity of crops and a proper attention to hog and cattle raising, will place an eternal embargo upon all future shipments of produce and grain from the North. This embargo is to them a salutary, practical lesson, and one which they will never forget. By all means let the embargo continue.—Memphis Ap-

> A COLUMBIAD TESTED .- A correspondent of the Louisville "Courier," writing from Harper's Ferry, under date of May 23rd, speaking of a trial of one of the Columbiads there, says: "Yesterday afternoon one of our big Columbiads

was tested. Its deep-toned reverberations through the glens and valleys and over the mountain peaks, were as if a whole pack of heaven's artillery had been discharged. The immense ball splashed the waters of the Potomac with the fury and effect of a water-spout, and then glancing onward, buried itself in the river bank at Virginia Rail Roads, will be of interest to many a distance of over two miles and a half."

To Destroy Ants.—A strong solution of the chloride of lime, sprinkled about places where they frequent, Arrive at Gordonsville at. we have found an effectual remedy for both the red and black ant. As an experiment, I sprinkled some of this solution on an ant-hill, long inhabited by black ants-and in a few days I found that the whole colony had left for parts unknown. Cockroaches, as well as ants, also are driven away by strewing elderbery leaves, or slices or rind of pine apple on the shelves and places frequented by these troublesome insects.

WATERPROOF CLOTH FO SOLDIER'S OVERCOATS .-I wenty thousand tunics, rendered waterproof, and yet porous were served out to the French army during the late late war with Russia. They were prepared after

Take 2 lbs. 4 oz. of alum, and dis lons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a precipitate of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the learning of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the learning of the sulphate of lead. the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clean water

Gen. Sam Houston, The Houston Telegraph publishes a speech lately livered by Gen. Sam. Houston, from which we take

The trouble is upon us, and no matter how it car or who brought it on, we have to meet it. Whether, have opposed this secession movement or favored it must alike meet the consequences. I sought calm prudent action. I desired a united and prepared Sor we must leave the Union. Entire co-operation struggle if we husband it aright. We must fight h whether we are prepared or not.

My position was taken months since. Though I posed secession, for the reasons mentioned, I saw the policy of coercion could not be permitted. tempt to stigmatize and crush out this revolution, prehending States and millions of people, as a rebel would show that the administration at Washington not comprehend the vast issues involved, or refused listen to the dictates of reason, justice, and humani Bonner's Steam Floating Iron Battery to be A stubborn resort to force, when moderation was construction of the Union.

Now that not only coercion, but a vindictive n about to be inaugurated, I stand ready to redeem right or wrong is not now the question. Whether was treated justly or unjustly is not now to be con and let us all show that, at a time when peril envin

our beloved land, we know how to be patriots and

Let us have no past, except the glorious past, w heroic deeds shall stimulate us to resistance, to on sion and wrong, and burying in the grave of ol all our past difficulties, let us go forward, determined until our incependence is acknowledged, or, if not knowledged, wrung from our enemies by the force valor. It is no time to turn back now; the have put their hands to the plow-they must ward. To recede would be worse than ignomicy. ter meet war in the deadliest shape, than cringe an enemy whose wrath we have invoked. I mak pretensions as to myself; I have yielded up office sought retirement to preserve peace among our My services, perhaps, are not important enough desired; others are, perhaps, more competent to les people through this revolution. I have been with through the fiery ordeal once, and I know that prudence and discipline their courage will surmor obstacles. Should the tocsin of war, calling forth people to resist the invader, reach the retirement which I shall go, I will heed neither the denune of my enemies or the charms of my own fireside will join the ranks of my countrymen to defend once again. Then I will ask those who have me with malignity, and who have denounced in traitor to Texas and the South, to prove then more true, when the battle shock shall come. Old worn as I am, I shall not be laggard. Though may lead, I shall not scorn to follow, and though I

that the post of duty is the post of honor. I have ever been conservative, was conservative long as the Union lasted—am a conservative citizen the Southern Confederacy, and, giving to the conted authorities of the country, civil and military, the Government which a majority of the people has proved and acquiesced in, an honest obedience, I that I shall do less than my duty, did I not press und others the importance of regarding this the first do good citizen

end life in the ranks, where I commenced it, I sha

MINISTER CORWIN'S RECEPTION IN MEXICO.-T Trait d'Union a Mexican journal, (semi-official,) pu lishes an important article in reference to the arrival the Abolition Minister. After announcing his arrive

the Trait d'Union goes on to say : "In what capacity does this representative, appoin the States of the South. Can he, ought he to ceived in that capacity? This is the first ques be solved.

"We must be very careful on that point. The fir step on such grounds may be very dangerous. Corwin would not be simply recognized as ther entative of only the States of the North; and the which ought to be of equal value with those of Virgin-the States of the South. can Government cannot recognize him as represent

" If Mr. Lincoln's envoy limits his pretensions to only the representative of the North he strikes a ble is making, in this movement, an unjust and unlawfu war on the South-and that is not possible for him to "If Mexico should receive him as representing

once, the States of the North and of the South, it w thereby discredit the legitimate authority of the Confed erate States and of the Government at Montgome " Mr. Corwin comes, as is said, to conclude a tre That question may be handled later. The question

the present is, that of his reception; and frankly, case seems to us a very embarrassing one. Perhaps will be submitted to Congress. We shall see how the will get rid of it. It must not be forgotten that the R publican party—the same which Mr. Corwin represe -refused to ratify the treaty of McLane, which was favorable at the time to the Liberal cause, on the m ground that the treaty had been mady by a government whose authority did not extend over the whole nat This argument may now be returned against the publicans; for the authority of Mr. Lincoln is cert very far from reaching over the whole of the cour which once formed the confederation of the Uni States.

"This reasoning is strengthened by other consideration tions not less potent. The necessity which Mexico for living on good terms with the Confederate State neighbor; the danger to its frontiers of making for self so formidable an enemy; its need of commer resistible reasons, upon which we shall take more the one occasion to dictate.

DETERMINED TO CRUSH THE SOUTH.-A form member of the United States Congress from a ern State recently had an interview with W. H. Se ard, in which he endeavored to disabase his mind of error common at the North that there is still a str Union party in the seceded States. Mr. Seward plied that he was well aware of the fact that there longer existed any such party, but that he was de mined to test the question whether the United State Government could be overthrown or not.

The same member of Congress also saw Mr. Lin and repeated to him substantially the same statem of Southern unity he had made to Mr. Seward, which Mr. Lincoln replied that he was well aware South is now a unit, but that the North had the pow to crush it, and was determined to do it.

THE " WEAKNESS" OF THE SOUTH .- A new litera paper, just started in New York, entitled "The Ag "Those who think the South is powerless, do

understand her. In the Mexican war the Southe States contributed twice as many men as the Nor The South with her fields cultivated, and nearly all i work done by negroes, can place almost her entire po ulation under arms. In a great emergency, the Son ern States could place in the field a million of mengreater part of them being such men as won the bat tles of Buena Vista and New Orleans.

VIRGINIA RAIL ROADS .- The following showing connections from Weldon, N. C., with

Leave Gordonsville at..... Change baggage and dine at Richmond. FROM WELDON TO MANASSAS JUNCTI Leave Weldon at..... Leave Gordonsville at.....

Arrive at Manassas at.....

A gentleman just arrived in this city from New